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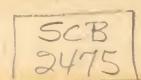
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A WORD TO TEACHERS.

In order that pupils may become familiar with every degree of the staff as "One" or "Do,' we have in this collection carried out the idea suggested in a former work of ours, of early introducing exercises in the different keys. This plan readily familiarizes the eye with the various adjustments of the staff caused by the use of the different signatures, which is highly important. We believe this to be a step in advance of the old way of keeping to the key of "C" until the class can read in that before taking up a new key.

No explanations need be given beyond naming the new key, and giving the starting point for "One" or "Do." The whys and wherefores can be given later.

Let the instructions be made plain, progressive, and right to the point. Let the motto be: One thing at a time, and the simplest thing first. Let every new idea be presented in a clear and foreible manner, in as few words as possible, and put at once to a practical use. Give proper encouragement to your class, but never flatter. Speak earnestly, truthfully, and kindly, but never seedd. Go to your class thoroughly prepared, so that there will be no hesitation when giving the lesson.

We would direct the teacher's attention to the Vocal Culture Department at the close of the book, where he will find some very useful exercises for forming and developing the voice. Good instruction for the voice in singing-classes is very much needed. Many voices are injured by bad methods of singing, or rather by not having any method at all. Many are also injured by singing the part they were never designed by nature to sing. Every singer should sing the part best adapted to his or her voice, and the question should be decided by the teacher as early as possible.

MENTAL EFFECTS AND MANUAL SIGNS OF TONES IN KEY.

Note. — The diagram shows the right hand as seen by the pupils sitting in front of the teacher towards his left hand.



SOH.The Grand or bright tone.



ME.
THE STEADY or calm tone.



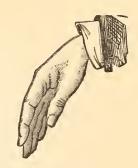
THE STRONG or firm Tone. — The Major Tonic.



THE PIERCING OF Sensitive Tone.
The Major LEADING TONE.



THE ROUSING or hopeful tone.



LAH.
The SAD or weeping tone.



THE DESOLATE or awe-inspiring tone

PART I.

MUSICAL NOTATION.

1. Notes represent tones; Rests indicate silence.

EXAMPLE OF NOTES AND RESTS.

Whole note \supset , Half note \bigcap , Quarter note \bigcap , Eighth note \bigcap , 16th note \bigcap .

Whole rest - Half rest _, Quarter rest z, Eighth rest 7, 16th rest z

2. A Dot (*) placed after a note or rest adds one half to its value, thus:

A dotted half note (2°) is equal to three quarters (2°) or (2°),

A dotted quarter (?) is equal to three eighths (222) or (? 2).

3. When two dots (**) are placed after notes or rests, the second dot adds

one half the value of the first.

The Staff consists of five parallel horizontal lines and the spaces between the lines. Each line and space is called a Degree, and numbered from the lowest upward. Short lines above and below the staff are sometimes used, called added lines.

THE STAFF ILLUSTRATED.

Lines.	Spaces.	Degrees.	Added = Lines
4-5			7 8 9
	2-2	1-3-4-	
-1		-1-2	

5. The degrees of the staff are named from the first seven letters of the alphabet; A, B, C, D, E, F, G. By these letters, the absolute pitch of tones is determined.

6. Characters called Clafs are used to locate the letters on the staff. There

are three in general use, viz: Treble Clef. Tenor Clef. Bass Clef.

The following diagram shows the position of the letters with the G clef.

7. The Teast clef fixes the letters in the same position as the G Clef.

NOTE. The object in using the Tenor Clef is that the tenors may have a clef of their own, and thus be enabled at all times to determine which is their part. This clef was first introduced in books in this country about thirty years ago, and has been used, more or less, by different authors since then.

8. The F clef fixes the position of the letters on the staff, as follows:



9. A series of eight tones in a particular order of succession is called 2 Diatonic Scale.

Note. Scale—from the Latin Scala—signifying a ladder, or series of steps. Note. Diatonic-from two Greek words-signifying through the tones, or from

tone to tone.

10. Tones are named as regards their relation to each other, from the names of numbers, one, two, three, &c., and also by the syllables, Do. Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Ti, Do.

II. They are named as regards their position or absolute pitch, by the

names of the first seven letters of the alphabet, A, B, C, D, E, F, G.

. THE DIATONIC SCALE.

Numeral name. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1. Syllable name. Do Re Mi Fa Sol La Ti Do Do Ti La Sol Fa Mi Re Do. Permanent name, C D E F G A B C C B A G F E D C.

NOTE. The Scale of C is called the Natural Diatonic Scale, because neither charps nor flats are required in its formation.

12. A portion of time consisting of two or more regular beats or pulsations is called a Measure. Measures are represented to the eye by spaces, which are separated from each other by short vertical lines across the staff, called Bars. TARE A DEVAN TO

В	Bar.	Bar. I	Bar.
Measure.	Measure	Measure.	Measure.
L	L	L	

13. There are four kinds of measures in general use, indicated by a fraction placed on the staff, at the beginning of a piece of music.

Triple Measure. Quadruple Measure. Sextuple Measure. Double Measure.

The upper figure shows the number of beats in a measure, and the lower figure shows the kind of notes that belong to each part of the measure.

14. Beating Time is indicating the different parts of a measure by a motion of the hand.

Double measure requires two motions or beats, Down, up. Triple .neasure, three; Down, Left, Up. Quadruple measure, jour; Down, Left, Right, Up. Sextuple measure, six; Down, Lest, Lett. Right, Up, Up.

* C. Hed Compound Triple measure + Called Compound Quadruple Measure

15. In the performance of music, it is natural to give some tones with more

force than others. This is called Accent.

16. Double and Triple measure are accented on the first part. Quadruple measure on the first and third parts; and Sextuple, on the first and fourth parts.

ACCENT is quite as important in singing as in speaking. If the poetry be regular in its construction, and is correctly adapted to the music, the accentuation of the two will correspond. If otherwise, the musical accent must, as a rule, be made to conform to that of the language.

17. A Triplet is a group of three notes, with the figure 3 placed above or below them, and should be performed in the time of two of the same kind, thus, the Triplet () is equal in value to (). The Triplet of () is equal to ()

18. Dots across the staff, thus: indicate that the music is to be repeated

19. The Hold (, , shows that the note or rest over or under which it is placed should be prolonged at the pleasure of the leader.

20. The Tie () is used when two or more notes on the same degreee are to be sung to one syllable,

Do do

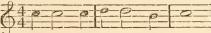
21, The Slur () is made like the Tie,
and is used to connect two or more notes
on different degrees of the staff.

22. Da Capo or D.C. means begin again at the beginning, and end at the word Fine.

23. Dal Segno or D.S. means return to the sign (:S:)

24. When a tune commences on an unaccented part of the measure, and continues through an accented part, it is said to be syncopated, and should

always be accented. Example.



25. When a series of notes are performed in a very distinct manner, they are said to be Staccato: (Stac-kah-to.) and are indicated by points, thus: ('''')

26. Half-staccato is indicated by dots, thus: (****)

27. A piece of music may commence with either part of the measure; but any deficiency found in the first measure must be made up in the last.

28. The Whole rest is used to fill up a measure of any kind.

29. A Double Bar shows the end of a strain of music or a line of poetry.

30. A Close denotes the end of a piece of music.

31. A Brace } is used to connect the parts designed to move together.

32. Staffs connected by a brace are called a score.

INTERVALS.

33. The difference of pitch between any two tones is called an Interval—as, from 1 to 2, 1 to 4, 5 to 8, &c. The Interval between two consecutive tones of the Scale is called a second; as, from 1 to 2, 2 to 3, 3 to 4, &c. By listening attentively to the scale, we discover that the intervals between 3 and 4, 7 and 8 are less than the others. The greater intervals are called Major Seconds. and the smaller, Minor Seconds By some writers these are called Steps and Half-steps, others call them Tones and Semitones. What term is employed is of comparatively little account, if the learners are made to discern by the ear the difference in the intervals themselves.

34. In the Major Scale (the only one thus far explained), the Minor Seconds occur between 3 and 4, and 7 and 8; the remaining five being Major.

35. The interval from one degree of the staff to the next, is called a second, as we have already seen. An interval that embraces three degrees of the staff is called a Third; an interval embracing four degrees is called a Fourth, and so on.

CHROMATIC SCALE.

36. Between the tones of the Scale which form the interval of a Major second, an intermediate or Chromatic tone may be introduced, thus forming another scale, consisting of thirteen tones and twelve intervals of a Minor second each; this is called the Chromatic scale. Instead of forming an additional number of degrees for the purpose of representing the intermediate tones, it is customary to represent them on the same degree of the staff on which the Diatonic tones are represented, by prefixing to the letters or numerals a qualifying sign called a Sharp (**) or a Flat (2). See scale below.

THE CHROMATIC SCALE: NUMERALS, LETTERS AND SYLLABLES.



Note. The syllables, ascending, are pronounced Doc. Dec. Ray, Rec. &c; In those descending, Doc. Sec. Say, Lah. Lay. Solc. Say, Fah. Mec. May, Ray, Rah. Doc. Note 2. The teacher should impress upon the minds of his pupils the fact that C is not C elevated, and that D is not D depressed; but that the tone C or D is an independent tone, being in pitch between C and D, and so on of the ether letters

37. The Natural (†) is used to example.

Ex. 2 190000

38, The Double Sharp (*) or Double Flat (22) 's used to sharp or flat a note which has been Ex. previously sharped or flatted.

39. The influence of a #, b, or n extends through the measure in which it appears.

TRANSPOSITION OF THE SCALE.

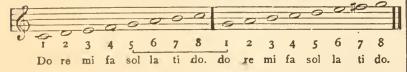
40. When any other letter than C be taken as one, the Scale is said to be Transposed. The Transposition of the Scale, therefore, consists in changing the pitch, or in taking some other pitch besides C as one, or as the foundation of the Scale.

A scale is in the key of the letter which is taken as one. If C be taken as one, or basis of a scale, it is called the scale or key of C; if D, key of D, &c.

In transposing the scale, we must preserve or retain the order of intervals, as in the scale of C; i. e., from 3 to 4, and from 7 to 8 must be minor seconds; all the others, major. To accomplish this, we must reject some of the tones in the key from which the transposition is to be made, and use, instead, certain intermediate tones.

The first transposition of the scale is forward by fifths, from C to G; i. e., G is taken as one, or the basis of the scale.

ILLUSTRATION. THE SCALE IN C TRANSPOSED TO G.



In the above diagram, it will be observed that the tone F sharp is used instead of the tone F, that we may preserve the same order of intervals as in C; as the interval from six to seven must be a major second, and from seven to eight, a minor second. The same method is followed in all the transpositions by sharps.

In every succeeding transposition, an additional sharp will be required upon the seventh, for the reason given in the transposition from C to G.

The sharps or flats used in transposition are written immediately after the clefs, at the commencement of a piece of music, and are called the Signature (sign) of the key.

NOTE. Let it be remembered, that any note or notes, sharped or flatted, as designated by the signature, continues so through the entire piece, unless the effect of these is cancelled by the use of other accidentals (sharps, flats, or naturals).

41. KEY OF F. The first transposition of the scale by flats is from C to F; i.e., the pitch F is taken as one. The pitches required in this key to secure the proper order of intervals for the scale, are F, G, A, B⁷, C, D, E, F. By comparing the pitch intervals and the scale intervals, we find that when F is one, G must be two; because the pitch G is a major second higher than F, and two should be a major second higher than one. For a similar reason, A will be three.

Why will B7 be four? As four must be a minor second higher than three, and B is a major second higher than A, if A be three, B cannot be four, as it is a minor second too high. Take, then, a pitch which is a minor second

lower than B, which is B2.

As there is one flatted letter in the scale of F, the signature of this key will be one flat.



42. The most modern form of the scale, and the only one we shall use in this work, is the following, called the Harmonic Minor.

MINOR SCALE.



- 43. The minor seconds occur between 2 and 3, 5 and 6, and 7 and 8. The interval between 6 and 7 is called an augmented second, which is equal to one major and one minor second. All the others are major seconds.
- 44. The above scale has, out of its seven tones, six which belong to the key of C; it is, therefore, called the Relative Minor of the key of C.
- 45. Every major scale or key has its relative minor, and every minor its relative major, and both have the same signature or sign. The relative minor to a major scale is founded upon its sixth; and the relative major to any minor scale is founded upon its third.

MISCELLANEOUS SUGGESTIONS.

Maintain a perfectly erect but easy position of the body while singing.

Open the mouth naturally but reely.

In taking breath, make as little noise as possible, do it quickly and without any change in the position of the mouth.

Take breath no more frequently than is necessary.

Never breathe between the syllables of a word, between an adverb and the word it qualifies, between an adjective and its substantive, or at any place which would destroy the meaning.

The emission of tone should be firm and decided, there should be no hesitancy or drawling, and the tone should be attacked with precision. Avoid striking below the true sound and sliding up to it,—as from five to eight, &c.,—which is quite a common fault.

Aim to produce a pure, full, free, resonant tone; this can be done only by an unconstrained use of the proper organs of sound.

Strive not so much to produce power as breadth and volume.

As the vowels are the only singing sounds, they should be formed with great care and accuracy, the mouth assuming the shape that will give every vowel its precise sound.

The common fault of passing from the radical and dwelling upon the vanishing sounds, should be carefully avoided. Thus, the word "great," for example, is often sung "grea-ee-t," instead of "great, and "fa-ee-t," instead of "fa-te," etc.

Too much care cannot be exercised in regard to forcing the voice. Many fine voices have been ruined by singing too high, and too loud.

No voice can be forced beyond its natural limit without positive injury.

In general practice, seldom exceed medium power; still sing in an earnest, positive manner.

Do not sing immediately after eating. Wait at least an hour.

Do not throw up the head in order to strike a high note, nor drop the chin upon the chest for a low note.

Never sing with an instrument out of tune, unless you wish to blunt the sensibility of the ear for music.

Singers should not expose themselves to cold, damp air immediately after singing.

Consonants and Articulation.

The importance of a good articulation can hardly be overestimated, especially in sacred or devotional music. Articulation is dependent upon the consonants, which should be delivered very distinctly, and with great precision. There are comparatively few persons who sing intelligibly; and it is owing, in a great measure to the feeble, sluggish and indifferent manner in which the consonants are uttered.

WORDS IN MUSIC THAT ARE FREQUENTLY MISPRONOUNCED.

THE indefinite article (A) is often incorrectly pronounced with the sound represented by the letter A in such words as "hate," "mate," etc. The correct sound is like the sound of U in such words as "up," "but," etc.

The definite article (The), when it occurs before a word beginning with a vowel, should have the long sound of E in "relate"; before a word beginning with a consonant, it should have the same sound as the indefinite article (A), as: tha house, tha man, tha word, etc.

Amateur-Am-ah-ter.

Battle-not bat-tul.

The point of the tongue should be held against the roof of the mouth, just a little back of the front upper teeth, while pronouncing this word. The same should be observed in such words as—

Table, cable, noble, people, little, cradle, sickle, temple, etc.

Dear and Hear—not "De-ur" and "He-ur." Sustain the

vowel like double E (ee).

Direct.—Short i, as in divine, divert, divulge, etc.

Encore.—Onkore.

Fasten—not fassen, unless uttered quickly, as in speech; and in all such words as—

Glisten, hasten, listen, often, soften, etc.: if their syllables are prolonged, the T should be sounded.

Jernsalem—not "Jee-ru-sa-lem." Sound of E as in let, get, etc. Observe the same in the word "Jenovah."

Merrily—as if spelled "mar-ry-ly. The same in cheerily, happily, hastily, easily, etc.

Presence—not "pres-unts."

Wind—"wined," or "wind," in secular music; in church music, always "wind."

The word "my "should always be pronounced with the short sound of I, unless in emphatic expression, or in solemn style; and in the latter only in phrases strictly associated with solemnity, as in the following: "My God!" Familiar phrases, even in serious or solemn style, should retain the short sound of Y; thus: "My hand, my heart," not "My hand," nor "Me hand."

The Termination 'ed."

In chanting, the "ed" should always be pronounced as a separate syllable; in singing, it should be pronounced or omitted as the metre requires.

The words—Guide, Guard, Regard, Sky, Kind.

These, in cultivated usage, are pronounced with a slight sound of Y, following G and H. The omission of this sound characterizes the local usage of Scotland and New England. The local mode has, no doubt, the sanction of reason and system; but general custom is the only law of spoken language.

There is nothing which adds a greater charm to music than a pure, chaste, and distinct pronunciation of the language. Observe the same laws in regard to accent, emphasis, etc., that should be observed in good reading; for it is these alone that give force, dignity and character to language.

TERMS AND SIGNS OF EXPRESSION.

Plano, or its abbreviation P., signifies a soft tone.

PIANISSIMO, or PP., very soft.

MEZZO (pronounced Metzo,) or M., a medium force of tone.

FORTE, or F., a loud tone.

FORTISSIMO, or FF, very loud

MEZZO PIANO, or MP., signifies middling soft.

MEZZO FORTE, or MF., signifies middling loud.

A tone, begun softly, and gradually increasing in power, is called a CRES-CENDO, marked Cres., or

An inversion of the Crescendo is called a DIMINUENDO, and is marked Dim. or

A gradual increase of tone, immediately followed by a gradual diminish, is called a SWELL.

SFORZANDO, abbreviated SFZ., or the sign >, V, A, signifies a sudden increase or force of tone.

A tone commenced, continued and ended with an equal degree of power, is called an Organ Tone: it may be indicated by parallel lines, thus:

When a passage is performed in a smooth, gliding and connected manner, the term LEGATO, (pronounced Le-gah-to,) or Tie is used.

EXPLANATION AND PRONUNCIATION OF MUSICAL TERMS.*

A-In, for, at, with, &c.

ACCELERANDO—(A-tchel-e-ran-do;) moving faster, and faster.

ACCENTO-(A-tchayn-to;) accent, accented.

ADAGIO-(A-dah-jo;) slow.

AD LIBITUM, or ad lib.—at pleasure.

ALLEGRO-(Al-lay-gro;) a quick movement.

ALLEGRETTO-(Al-lay-gray-to;) less quick than allegro.

ANDANTE—(An-dan-te:) distinct: rather slow. ANDANTINO-(An-dan-tee-no;) quicker than andante.

A TEMPO-(Ah-tem-po;) in time.

Bis-(Bese;) twice.

CALANDO—(Ca-lan-do:) diminish and retard.

CANTABILE—(Can-tah-bee-le;) elegant, graceful.

Con-(Cone, long o;) with.

CON SPIRITO-(Spir-ito;) with spirit.

Cona-an additional close of a composition.

DA CAPO-(Da-cah-po or D. C. :) go to the beginning. DAL SEGNO-(Dal say-no or D.S.;) go to the sign.

Dolon-(Dol-tube;) soft, sweet, delicate.

FINE—(Fee-ne;) end.)

FINALE-(Fee-nah-le;) the final movement.

FUGUE-(G as in get;) a flight; one part leading, SENZA ORGANO-Without organ. others imitating.

GRAVE-(Grah-ve:) slow and solemn.

GIUSTO-(Je-us-to;) in just, equal, steady time.

LARGO-a slow movement.

LARGHETTO-(Lar-get-o;) not so slow as largo.

LEGATO-(Le-gah-to;) smooth and connected.

LENTO-(Layn-to;) slow and gliding.

MAESTOSO-Majestically.

Moderately.

Obligato-(Ob-le-gah-to;) necessary, indiapensable.

PLA-(Pee-a;) more.

PIA Mosso-(Pee-ah-moso; more rapidly.

PRESTO-Quick.

Prestissimo-Very quick.

PRIMO-(Pree-mo;) first.

PASTORALE-(Pas-to-rah-le;) in a genial style.

Placere-(Pee-a-tche-re:) gay and graceful.

RALLENTANDO, or RALL-Slower by degrees. RECITATIVE-In speaking style.

RITARD-Slower and slower.

SENZA-Without

Solo-For one voice or instrument.

Soli-(So-lee:) plural of solo.

Solfegoio-Vocal exercise.

Sostenuto-(Soste-nu-to:) sustained.

Soto-Under.

Soto Voce-With subdued voice.

SUBITO-(Su-bee-to:) quick.

SCHERZO—(Skert-zo;) in a playful manner.

TEMPO-Time.

TRIO-(Tree-o;) for three parts.

TUTTI-(Tut-tee;) all together.

VIVACE—(Ve-vah-tche;) quick and cheerful.

Voce-(Vo-tche;) voice.

Volti-(Vol-tee:) turn over.

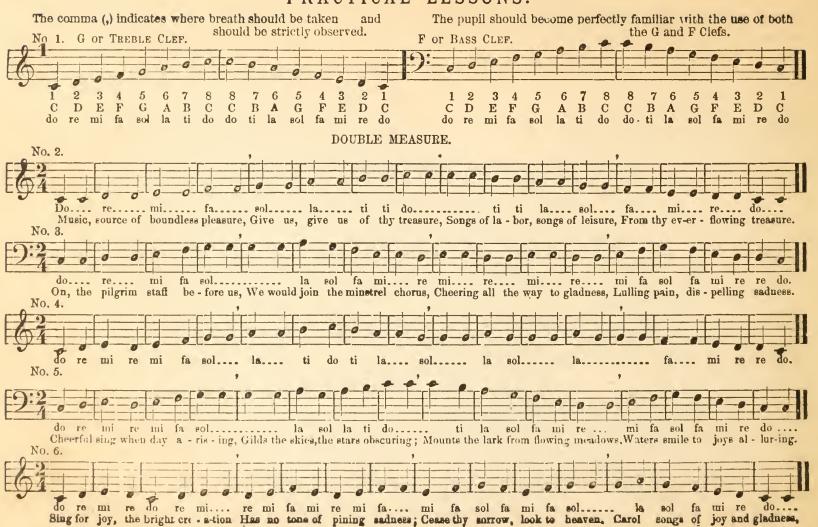
Volti Subito-Turn over quickly.

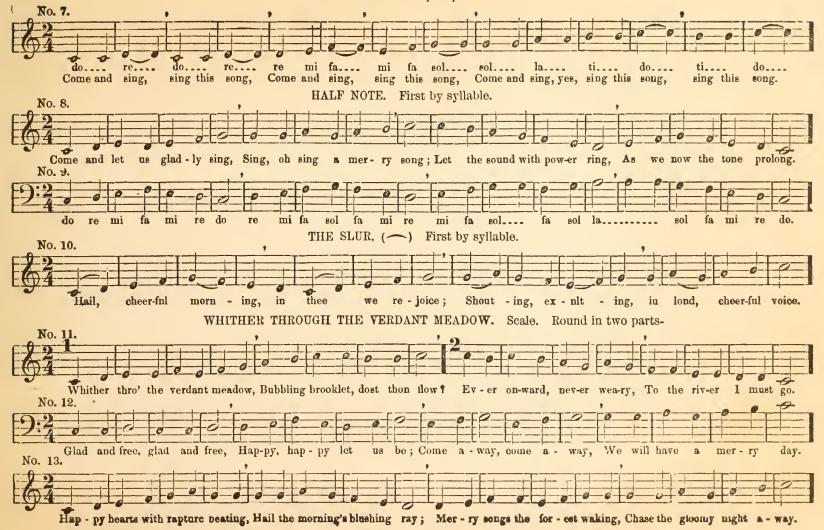
Voce DI TESTA-The head voice.

VOCE DI PETTO-The chest voice.

• In the pronunciation, the syllable which is italicized shows the accent.

PRACTICAL LESSONS.



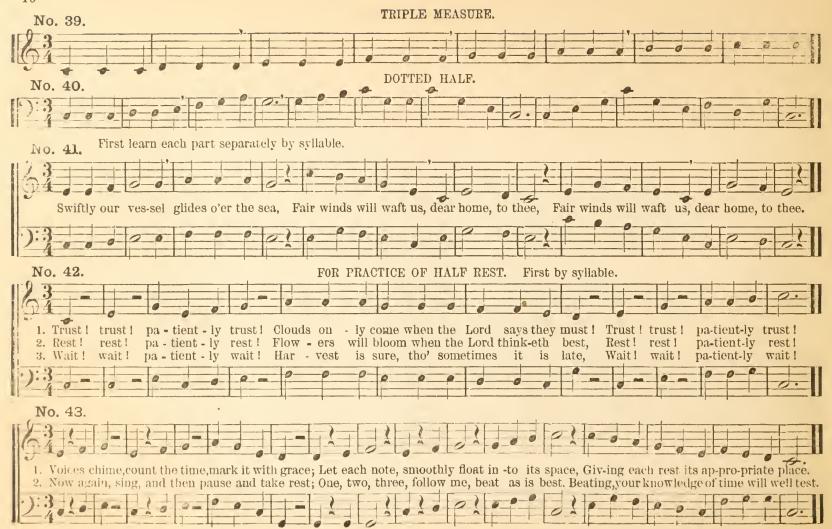


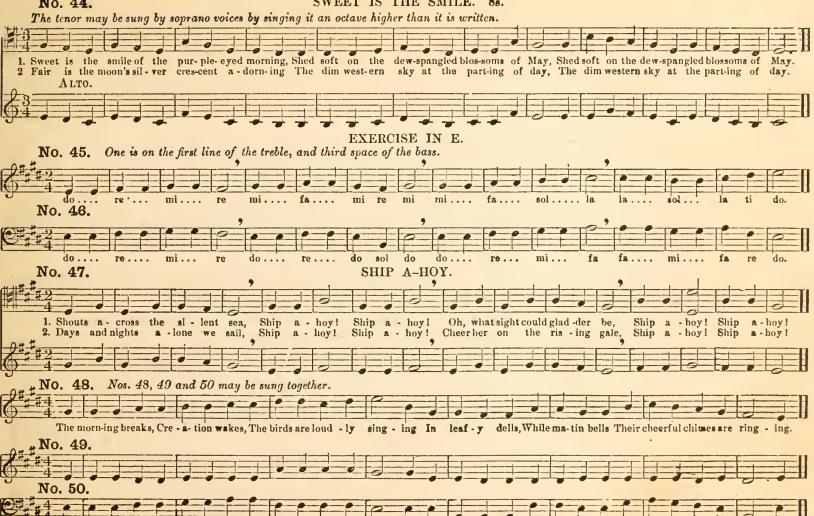


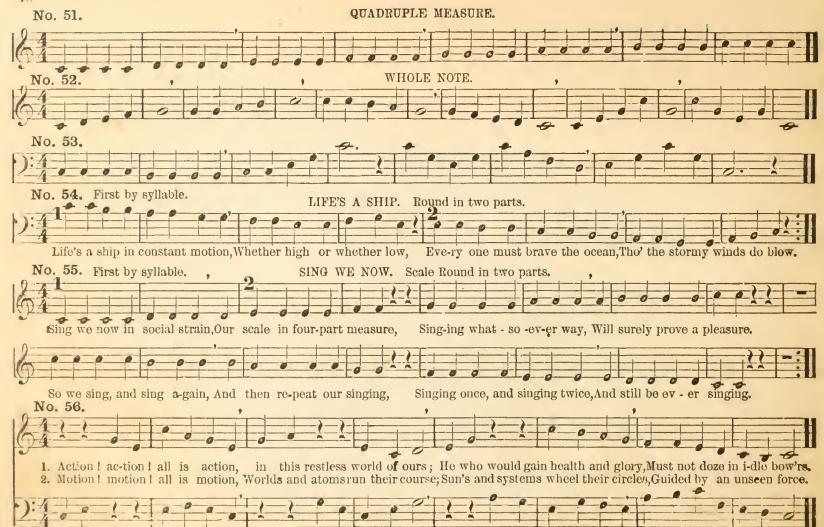




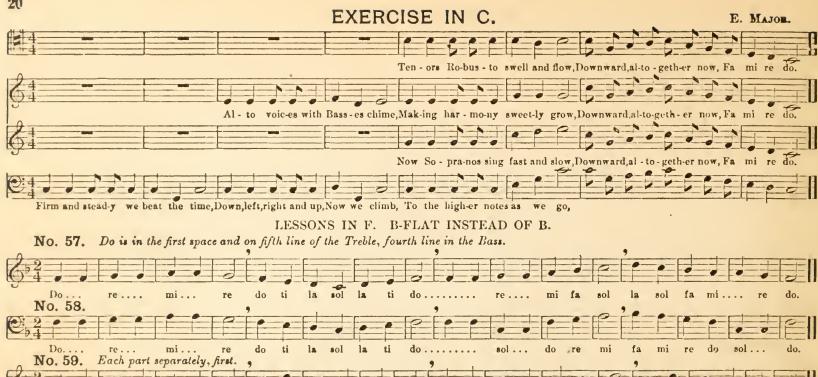
No. 33. Commoncing and ending in perfect unison. The difference between Ladies' and Gentlemen's voices should here be explained. No. 34. Three sharps. Do is in the second space of the Treble staff, and the first space of the Bass. sol fa mi sol do. do re mi No. 35. sol.. la sol la ti la sol fa do do sol la sol re mi sol ге No. 36. Dance and spar-kle, lit - tle stream, Well I know your sun - ny gleam; O'er the rocks and peb-bles dash, Here a foam and there a flash, On-ward now with flow servene, Go the verdant banks be-tween; Go the o - cean vast to swell, Then, dear lit-tlestream, farewell. No. 37. Master these intervals before leaving them. do la sol mi sol do mi... do re mi re do la sol mi sol do mi sol mi No. 38. do mi re do do sol sol mi









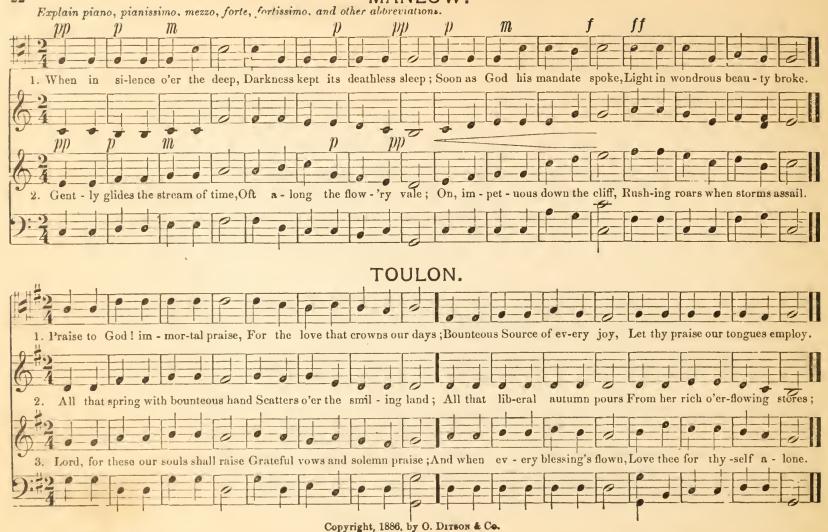




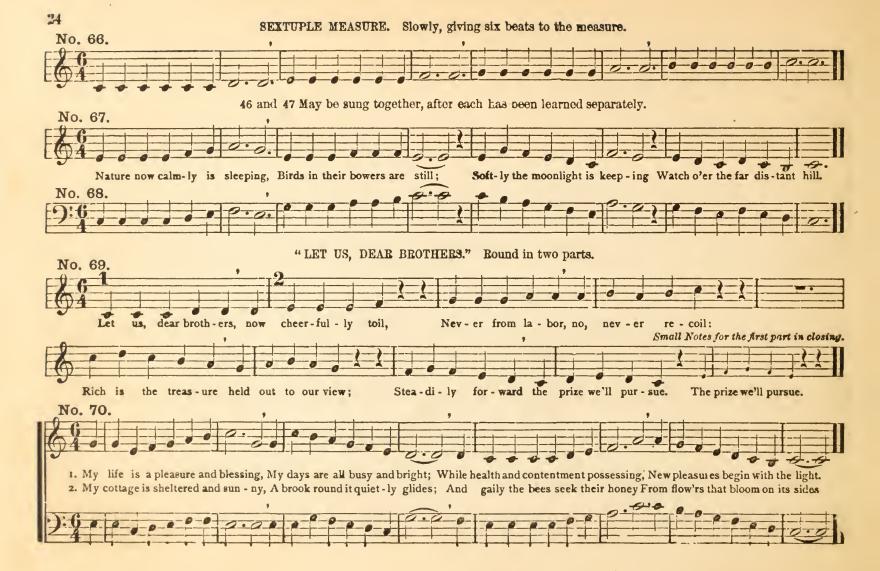
COME, OH, COME WITH ME.



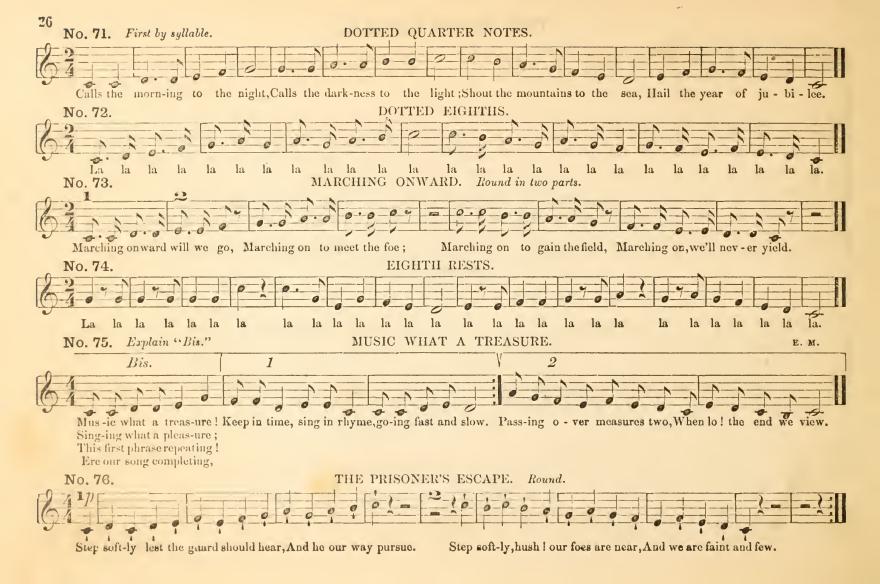
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bo - dy, need a bo - dy cry!



But all the lads they smile at me, when com-ing thro' the rye. lad - die, None they say have I,





MUSCLE BREAKERS.

No. 92. Moderately at first, then with the greatest rapidity possible. 1. Pe-ter Pi-per pick'd a peck, a peck of pic-kle peppers; Yes, Pe-ter Pi-per pick'd a peck, a peck of pickle per pers. stee - ple, tri - ple, topple, am - ple steeple, tri - ple, Yes, am - ple, steeple, tri - ple, topple, ample, steeple, tri - ple. 3. Rings, wrongs, hangs, songs, rings, wrongs, hangs, songs, rings, wrongs, hangs, songs, rings, wrongs, Yes, rings, wrongs, hangs songs, rings, wrongs, &c. 4. Blame, bleed, blow, blest, blame, bleed, blow, blo 5. Claim, clean, clime, close, claim, clime, Repeat f Pe-ter Pi - per pick'd a peck, a peck of pie - kle peppers, Pe - ter Pi - per pick'd a peck, a peck of pie - kle pep - pers. Ample, stee - ple, tri - ple, top - ple, am - ple, stee - ple, tri - ple, am - ple, stee - ple, tri Cradle, sad - dle, i - dle, bri - dle, cradle, sad - dle, i - dle, cra - dle, sad - dle, i - dle, bri - dle, cra - dle, sad - dle, i - dle. Twiddle, twid - dle, twid - dl

KEY OF G.

When a new Key is introluced, its pitches will be represented in scale form; and it would be well for teachers not only to question the class in regard to them, but to have the class sing by letter, syllables and numerals until they are well fixed in the mind.



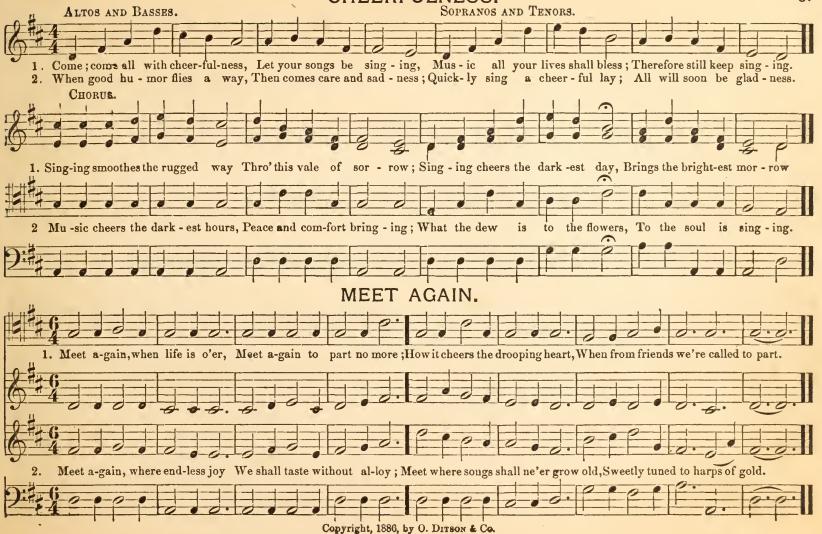




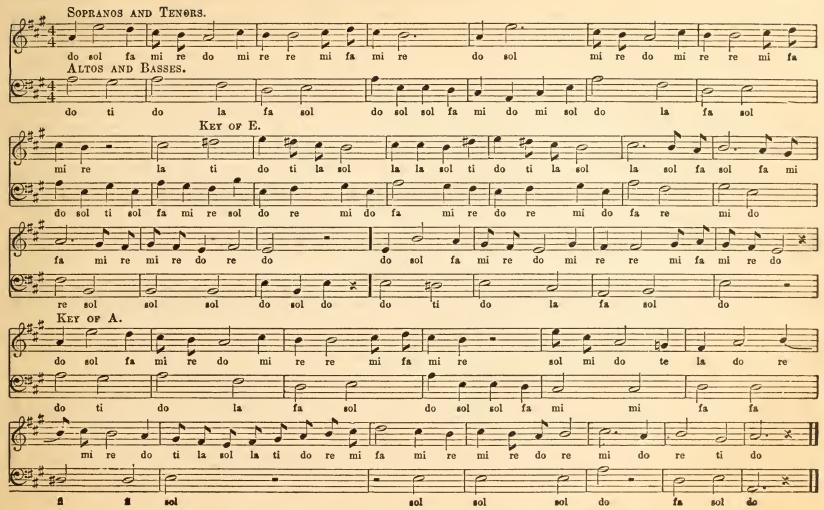




CHEERFULNESS.



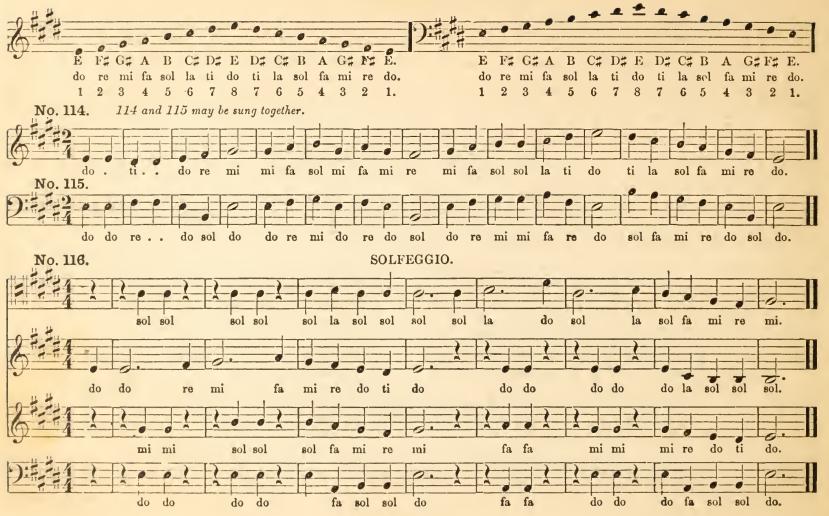


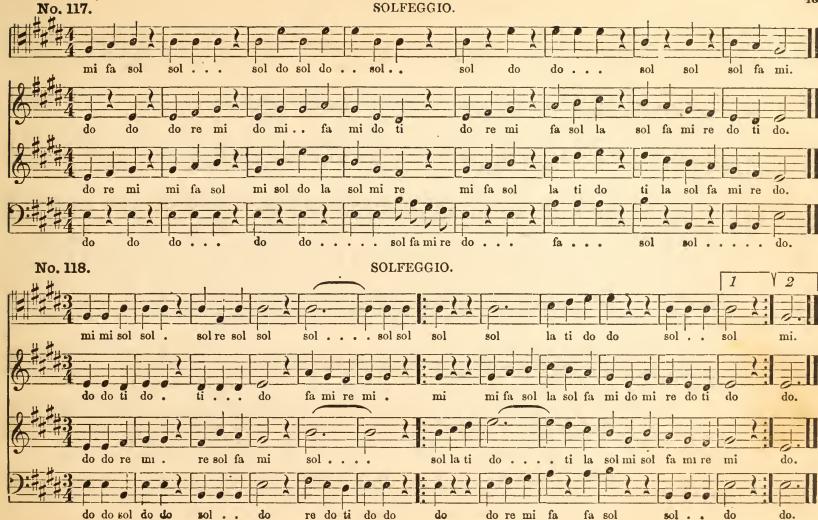


HARK! WHAT MEAN THOSE HOLY VOICES.









BEAUTY EVERYWHERE.

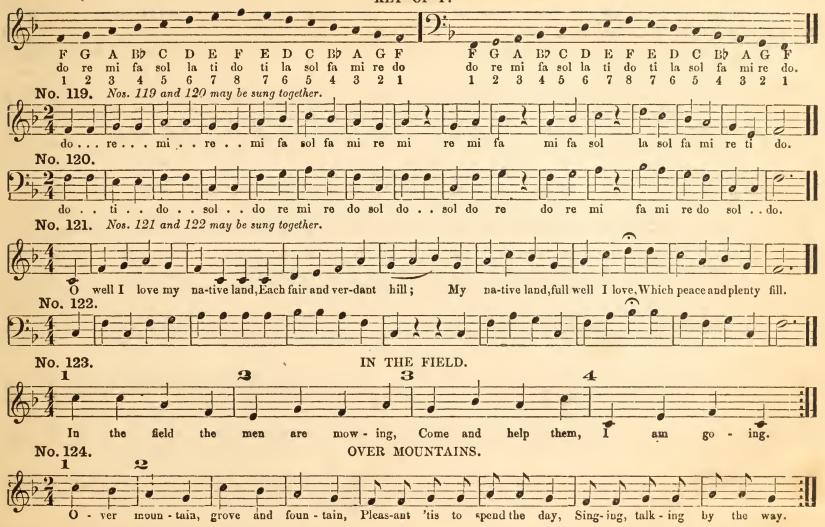


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ALL YE NATIONS.

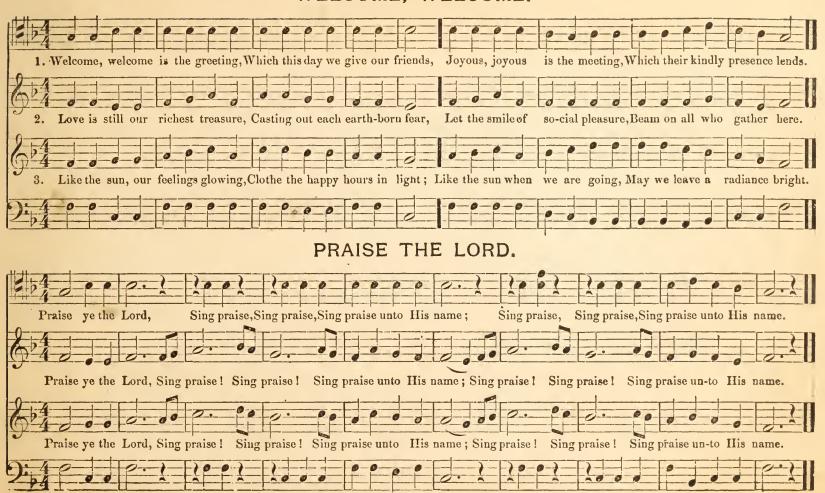




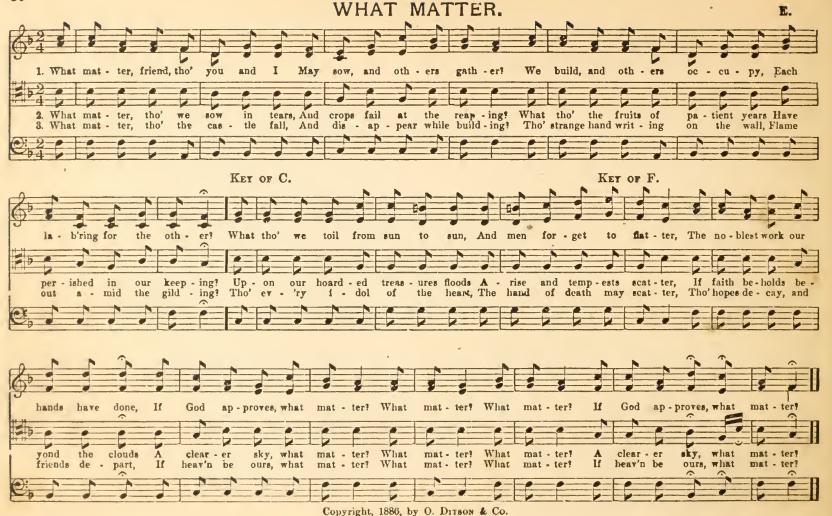




WELCOME, WELCOME.



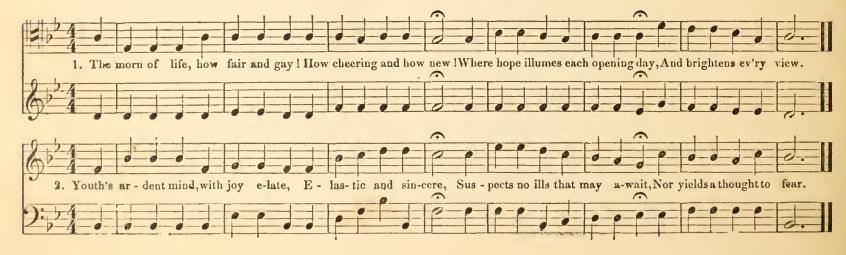
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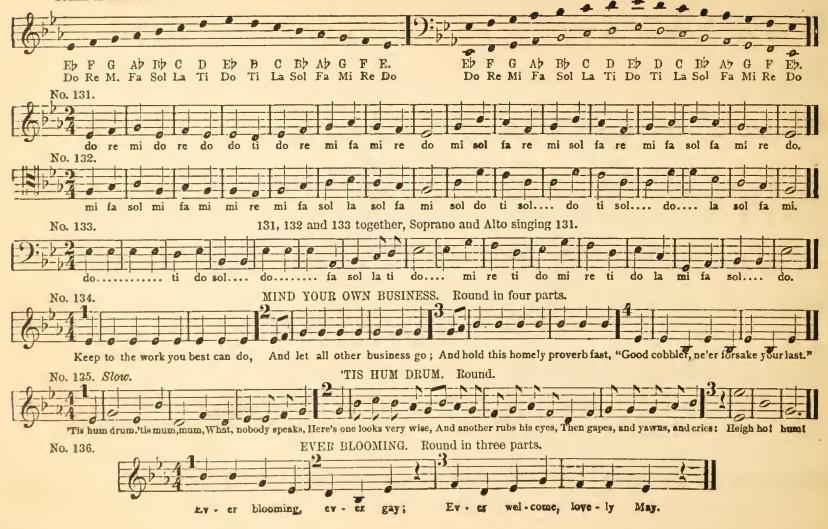




THE MORN OF LIFE.



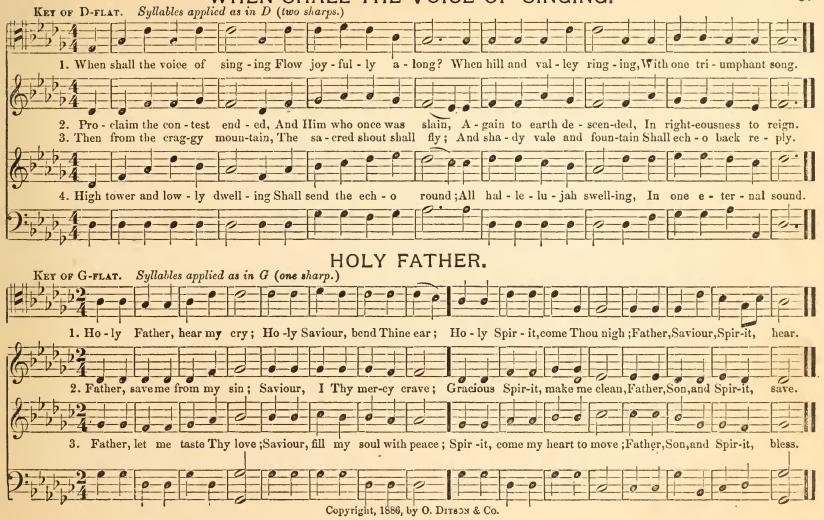








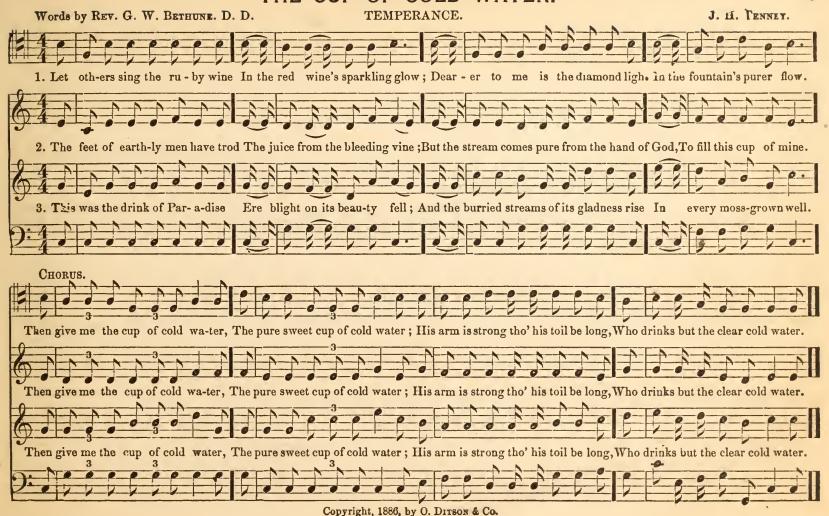
WHEN SHALL THE VOICE OF SINGING.



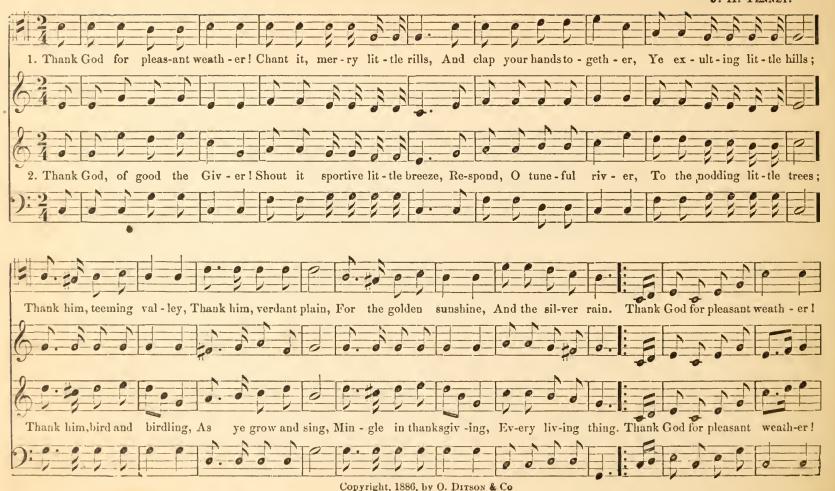


59

THE CUP OF COLD WATER.

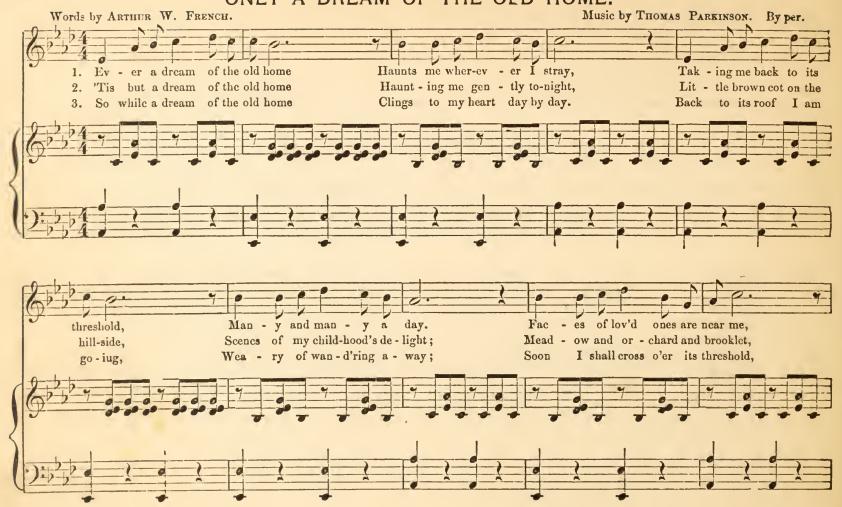


J. H. TENNEY.





ONLY A DREAM OF THE OLD HOME.

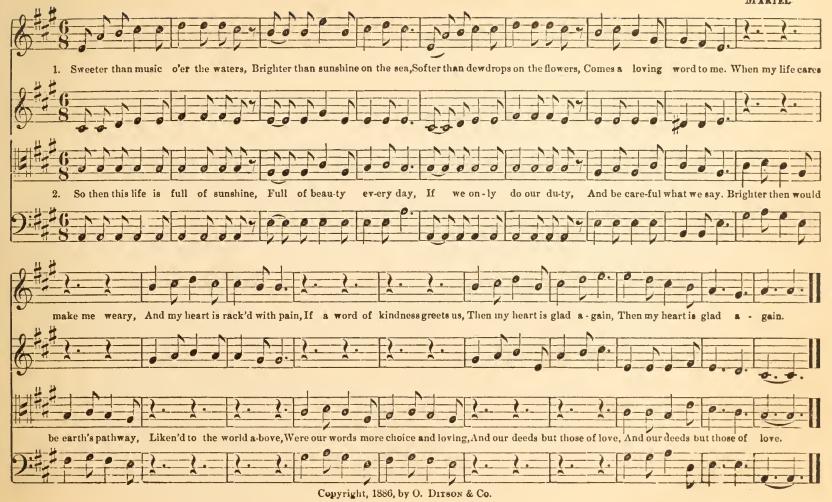




OH, SWIFT WE GO.

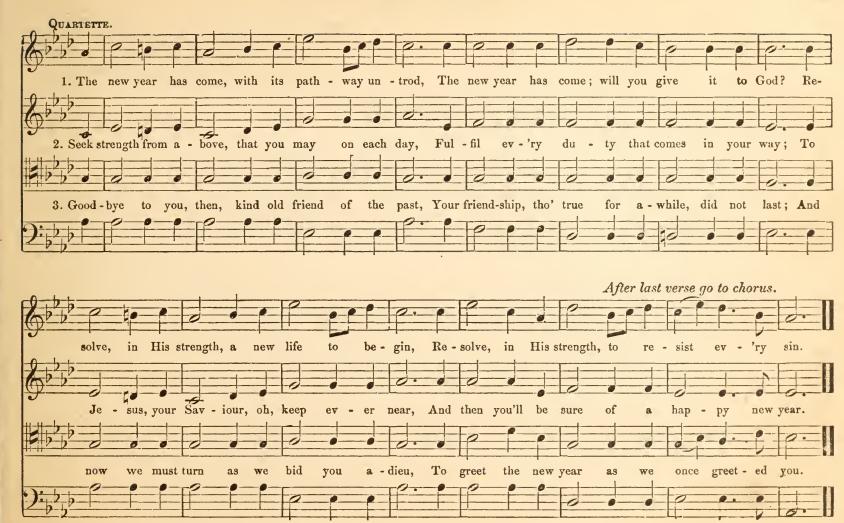


MARTEL

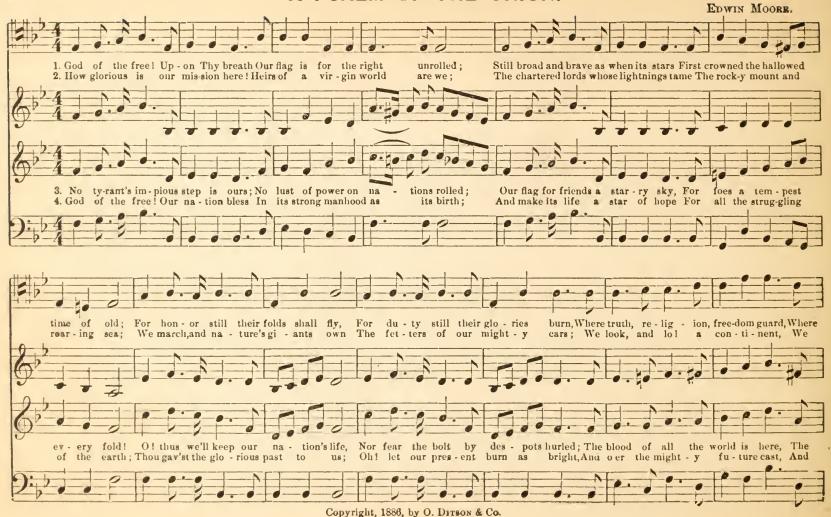


THE NEW YEAR.

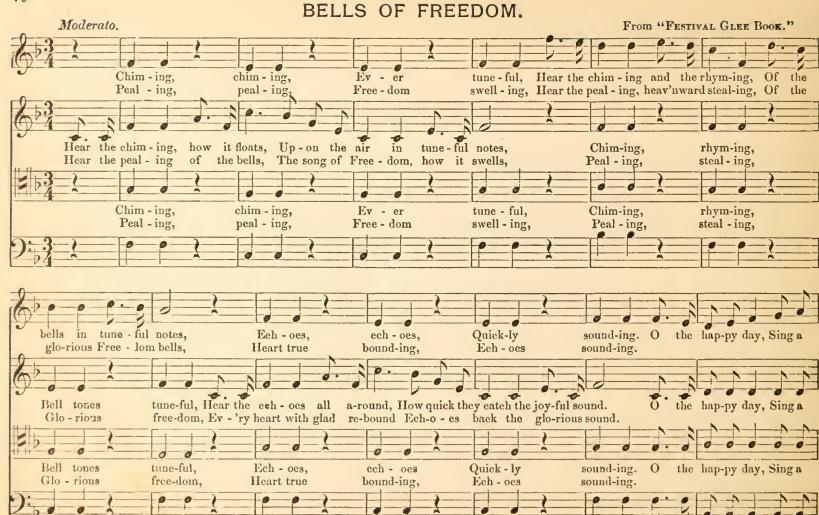




A PSALM OF THE UNION.











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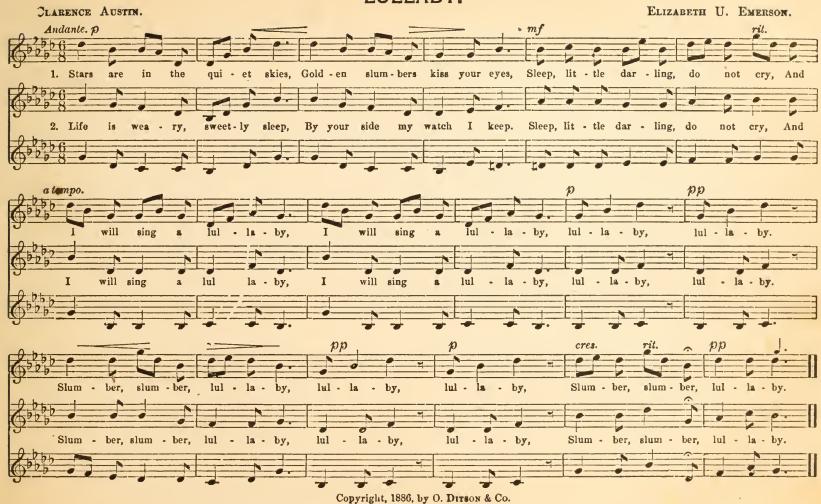




VESPER BELLS ARE SOFTLY PEALING.







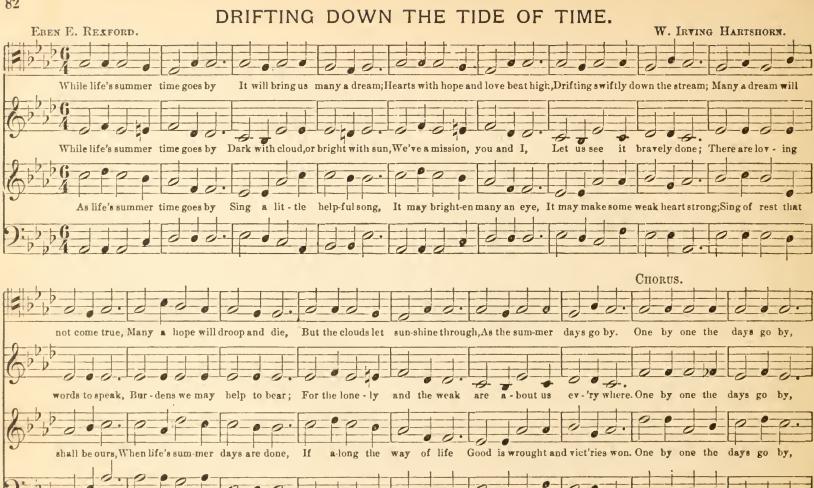


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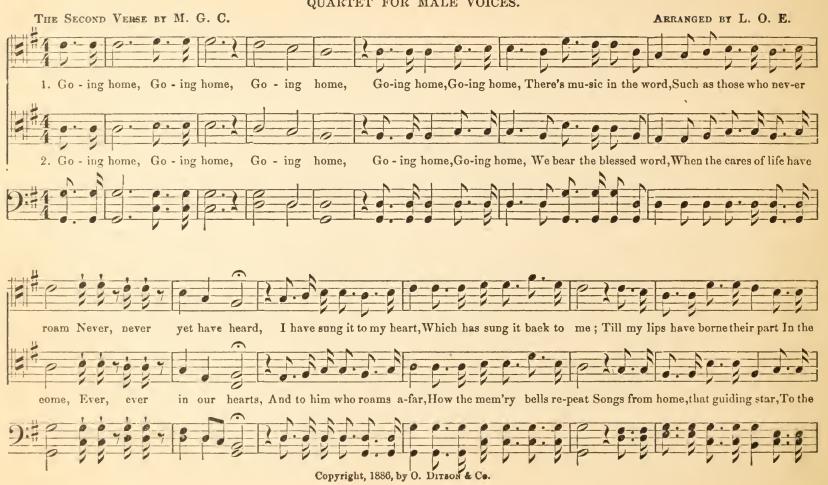






GOING HOME.

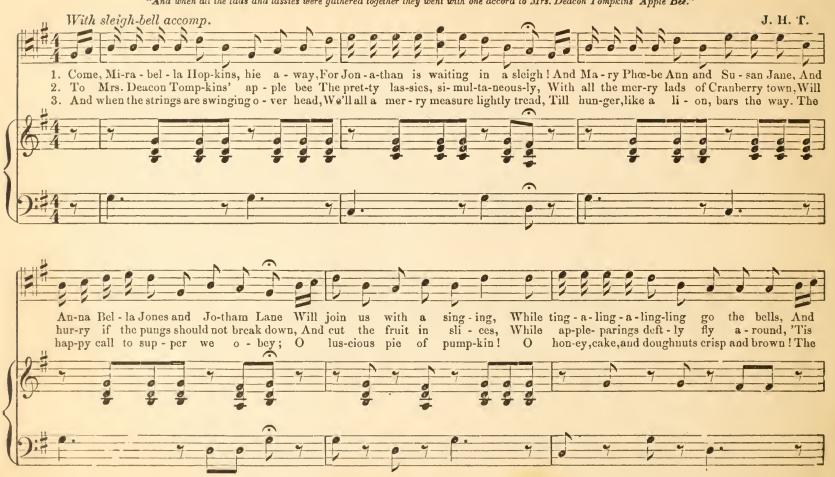
QUARTET FOR MALE VOICES.



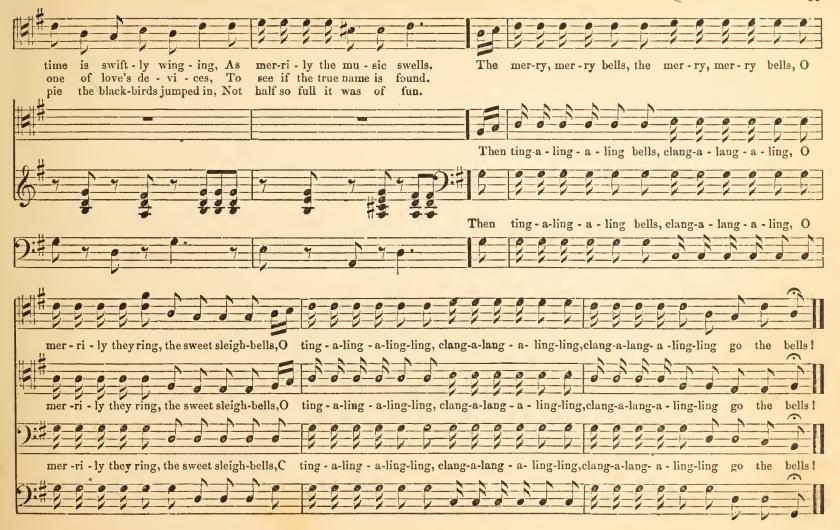


THE YANKEE SLEIGH-RIDE.

"And when all the lads and lassies were gathered together they went with one accord to Mrs. Deacon Tompkins' Apple Bee."



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FLOWERS WE BRING TO DECK EACH GRAVE.

FOR DECORATION DAY. REV. J. E. RANKIN. J. H. TENNEY. 1. Flowers we bring to deck each grave Where re-pose the na-tion's brave; For their val - or it is meet They should have such off - 'rings swee; 2. Earth blooms not with bloom of blood, Flows no more with war's red flood; Flow'rs of peace make glad the plain Fur-rowed by the ean - non's wain; Sweet-er yet than flow'rs' per-fume, Bright-er than its bright-est bloom, Breathes the fra-granee of their name, Smiles the blos-som of their fame. In the hour of weak-ness sown, Sleep-ing now, per-haps un-known, Faith dis-cerns a har-vest wave O'er each lone-ly he - ro's grave, spring's floral crown, Here we sprin - kle summer down; Tears shall bud in tribute lavs. Tears shall blossom forth their praise. Here we tay spring's flo-ral crown, Here we sprin - kle summer down; Tears shall bud in tribute lays, Tears shall blossom forth their praise.

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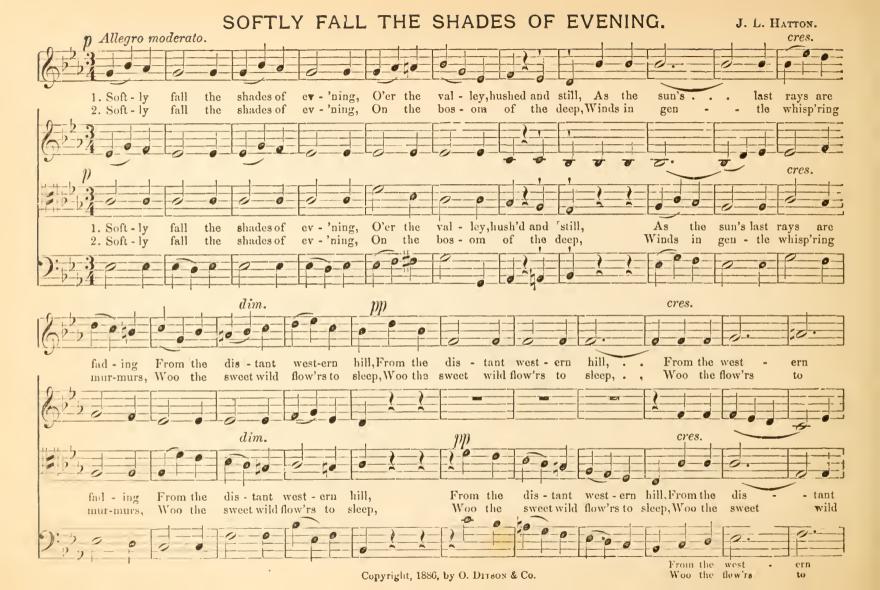


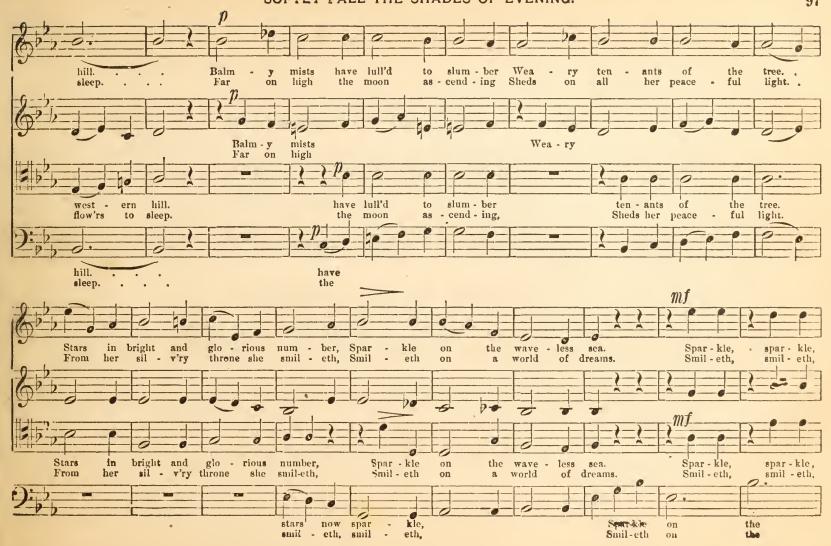


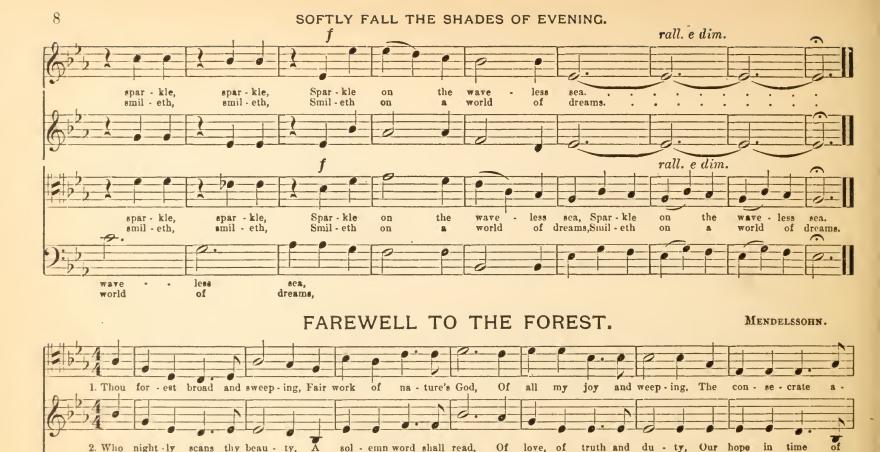
SLEEP, MY LOVED ONE.

A SERENADE FOR SOPRANO, ALTO AND TENOR.









shel-t'ring home,

In

arm, my

sor - tow soon be - take me, In

3. Ah! soon I must for - sake thee, My



EDWIN MOORE, by permission.





SEE, THE CONQU'RING HERO COMES.

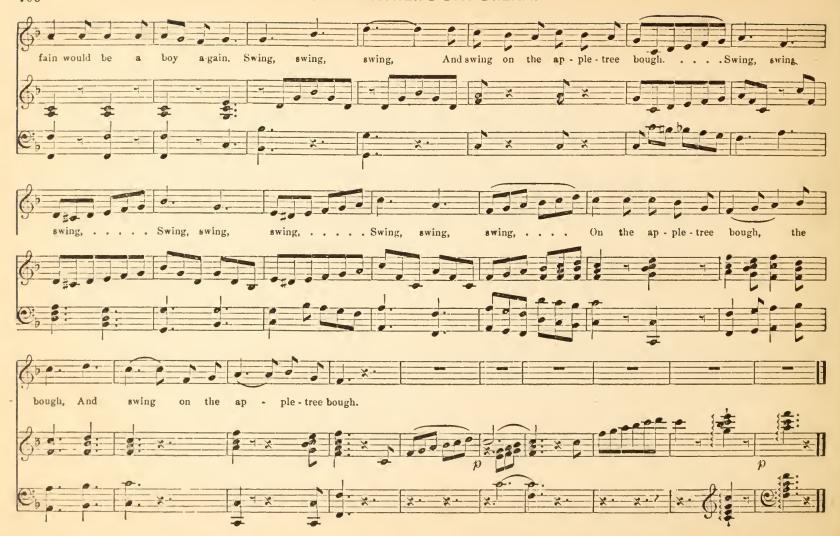
CHORUS. CHORUS OF YOUTHS.* 1st and 2nd SOPRANO. ro comes, Sound . . the trum-pets, beat . . the drums. Sports pre-pare, . . the conqu'ring he ALTO. the conqu'ring he ro comes, Sound the drums. Sports the trum-pets, beat . . pre-pare, . . the Songs . . . of tri - umph to . . . him sing, Sports pre - pare, the lau - - rel bring, Songs . . of tri - umph to . . . him sing. sing. of tri - umph to . . . him sing, Sports pre - pare, the lau · rel bring, Songs of tri - umph to *Generally sung as a Trio.





GRANDFATHER'S DAY-DREAM.

THE SWING ON THE APPLE-TREE BOUGH. Music by EDWIN MOORE. Vords from THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. and gray, and I'm with care; My strength has well nigh 1. I'm old worn 2. The birds that sang my head Were not more gay than gold - en bove The mo - ments so 3. And there was with me, A love - ly fair - haired life swing Whose like one in the to & arm - chair; My all dead. My mem - 'ry will back - ward roamcom - rades are It brings light - ly sped Till days flew by. Those hours were bliss with - out al - lov. sum - mer No cloud was my calm, and an - gel gen - tle, mild. An now she waits for me. her A crown bough. my child - hood home And now, Each hill and dale the swing on the ap - ple - tree Swing, swing, swing, no pur - er joy Than the swing on the ap - ple - tree brow. For life has brought me bough. gold - en - haired child brow, see In the swing on the ap - ple - tree Copyright, 1886, by O. Ditson & Co.



ADIEU.



WHERE THE BEE SUCKS, THERE LURK 1.

DRS. ARNE AND JACKSON. Allegretto. There lurk I, There lurk 1; the bee sucks, there lurk dell I In a cow-slip's lie; There I couch when owls do I fly, Ru, hu, hu, hu, hu, ru, hu, hu, hu, hu, ru, hu, hu, hu, hu, do I fly, do I fly, When owls do cry, When owls do cry: On a bat's back do I cry, On a bat's back do I fly, Af · ter sun - set mer - ri mer - ri - 1y, mer - ri - ly. A1 - ter sun - set mer - ri - ly, mer - ri - ly, Af - ter sun - set Al - ter sun - set

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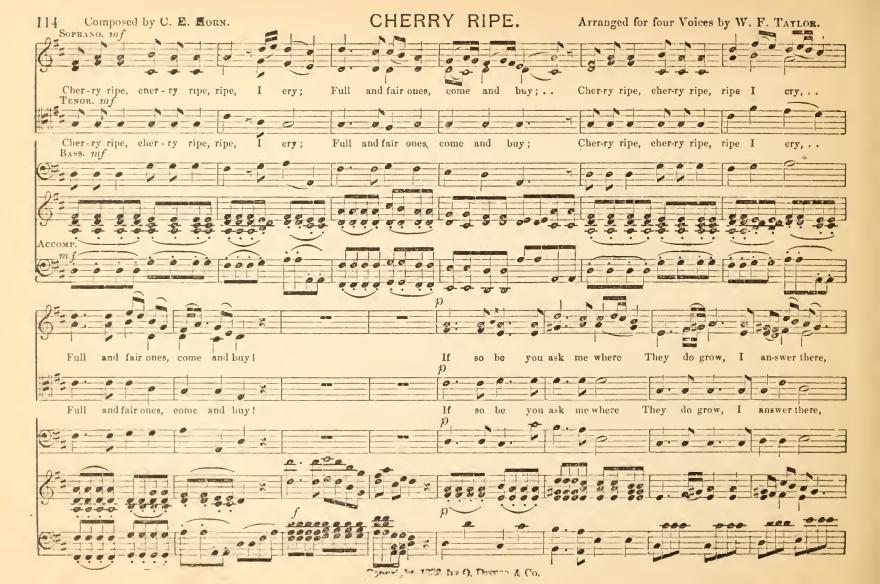
















THE MOUNTAIN LAND. L. O. EMERSON. p Lively. 1. A - way a-way, our jov - ial band Will seek, will seek the mountain land, And share 'mid haunts of elk and deer, Fresh air, and hun - ter's cheer; Where 2. Hurrah! good friends, be-hold in view, Those summits, tinged with heaven's own blue, A-mid the clouds they proudly stand, As mon-archs of the land! tow - ring cliffs, with ce - dars green, Are seen, our tire -less feet . . Will of those wind-swept sum - mits gain, The ris - ing sun to greet; This low - er world of wear - ing strife, We're near the skies at on! our hearts with new - er life Beat high! the world is passed; hunts - men! We part with many a loud huz - zah, A - way! then off, men! A - way to the syi - van war! . . the green - wood, We haste to the syl - van war! . hunts - men! With song and shout, and loud huz - zah, We hail

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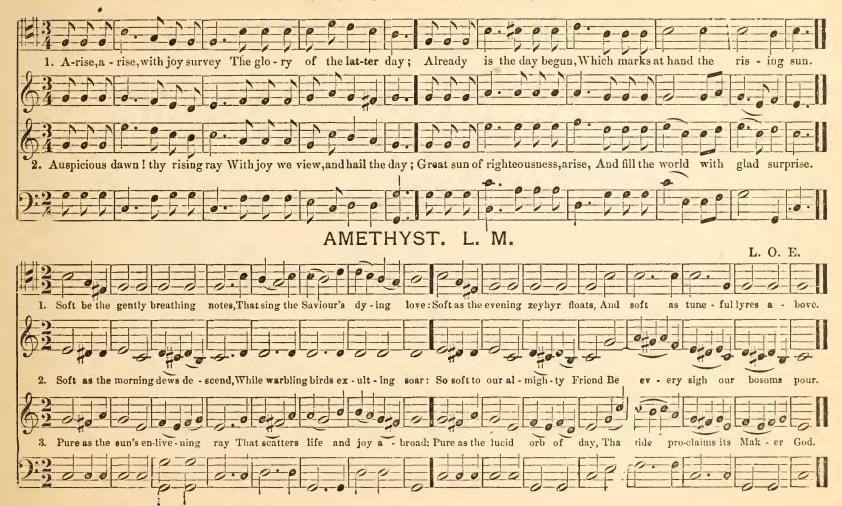


soon shall stand A merry band in mountain land, The glorious mountain land, The glorious mountain land, The glorious mountain land.

HYMN-TUNES, ANTHEMS AND CHORUSES.



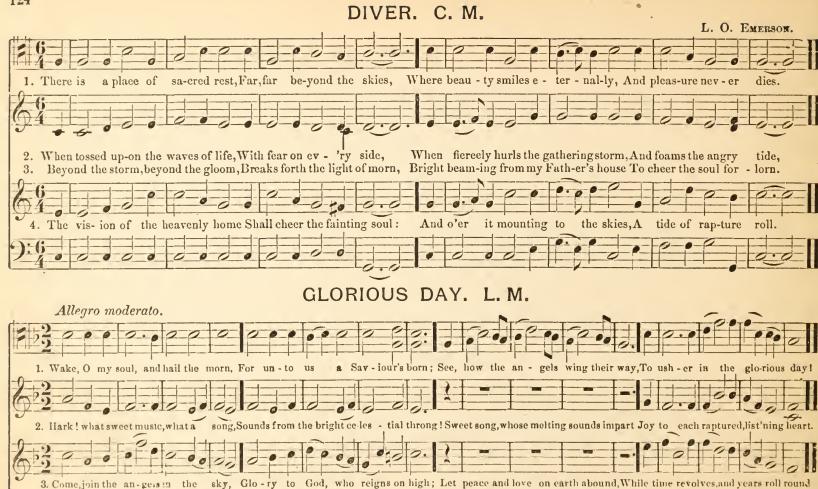
DAWNING DAY, L. M.













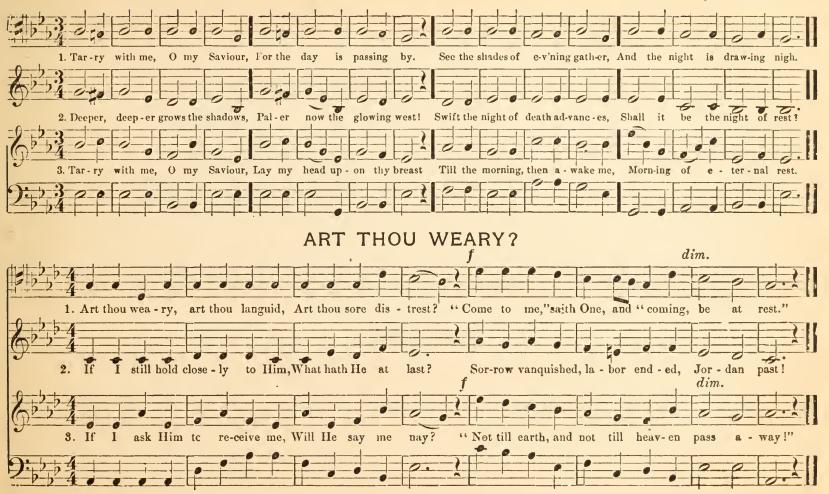


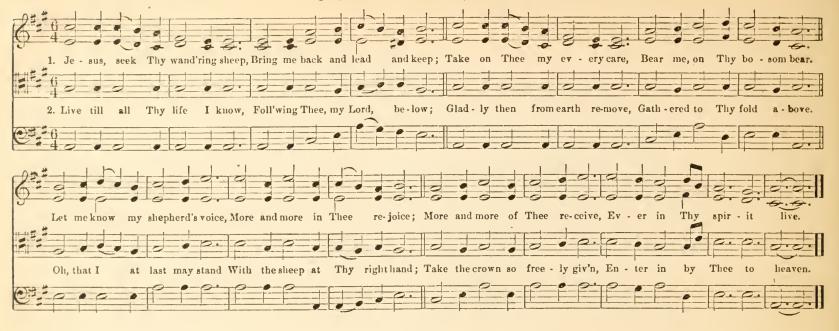


L. O. EMERSON.



L. O. EMERSON.



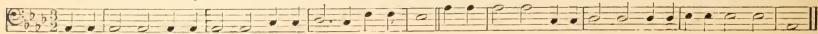


REDEEMER.

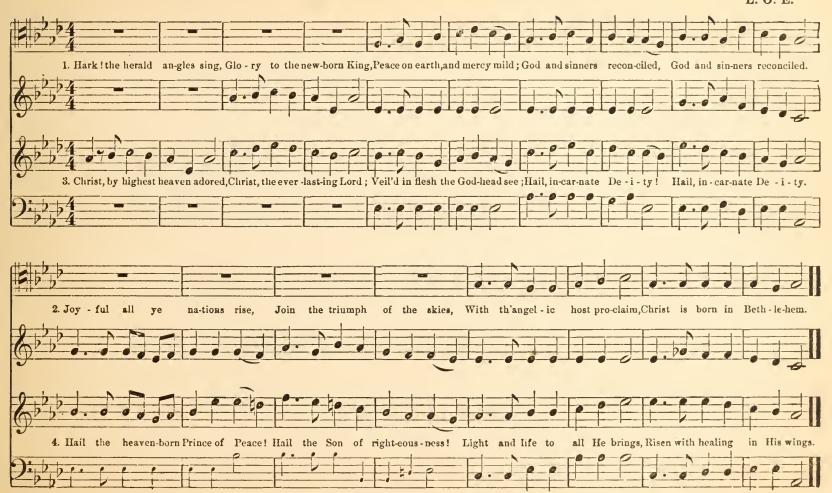


2. I would love Thee, ev-cry bless-ing Flowsto me from out Thy throne; I would love Thee, he who loves Thee, Nev er feels him-self a - lone.

3. I would love Thee, look up - on me, Ev-er guide me with Thine eye; I would love Thee, if not nour-ished By Thy love, my soul would die.



L. O. E.

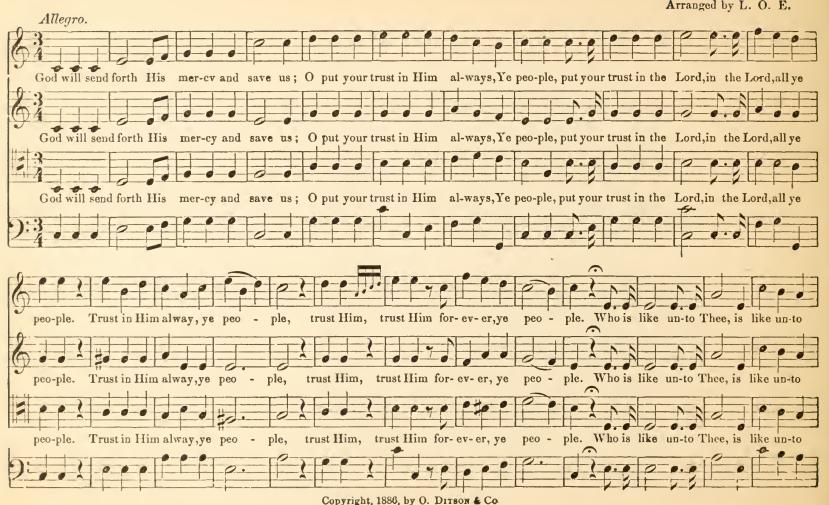


BE JOYFUL IN GOD.



O WORSHIP THE KING.

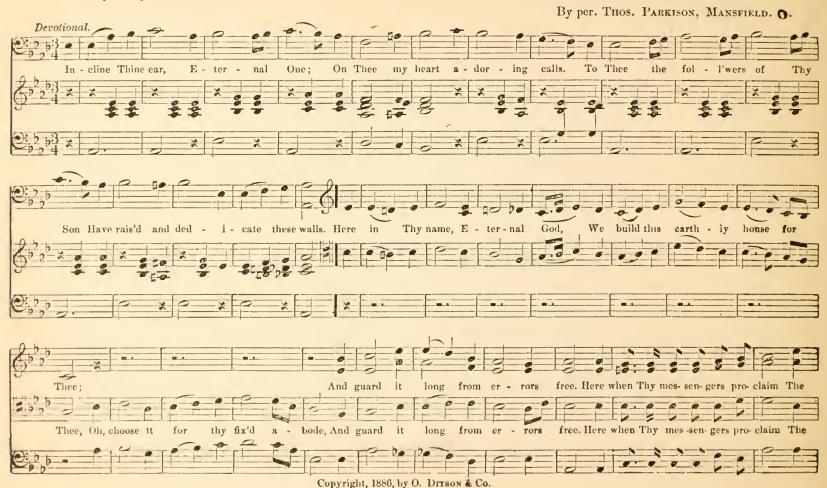


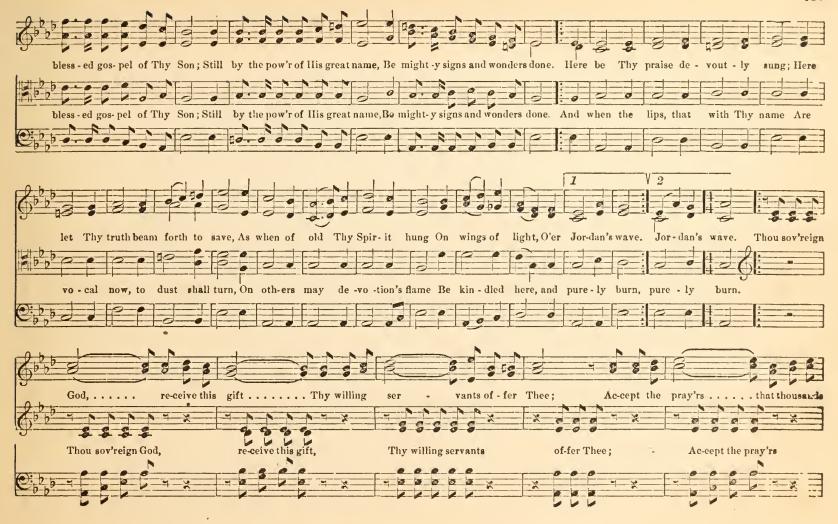


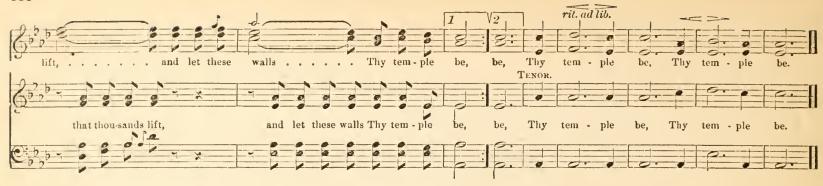


THESE WALLS THY TEMPLE BE.

Respectfully inscribed to the "Loss Creek Musical Association" Crawford Co. Ohio, for the dedication of churcz.





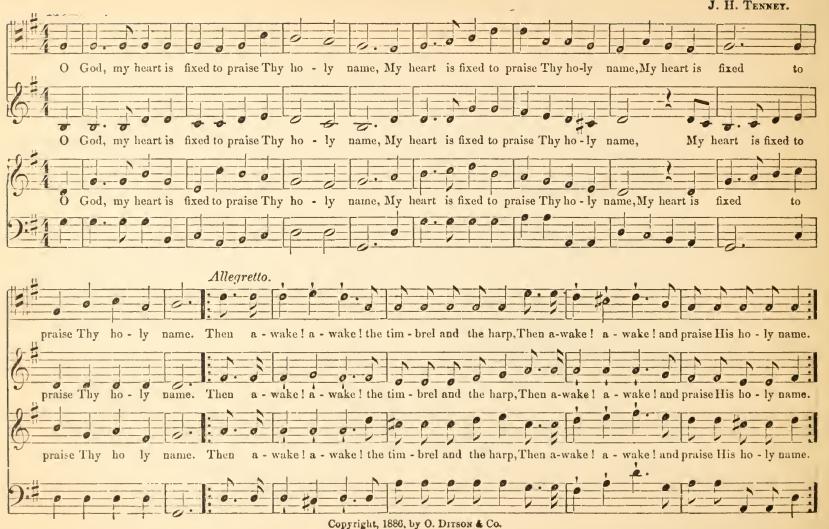


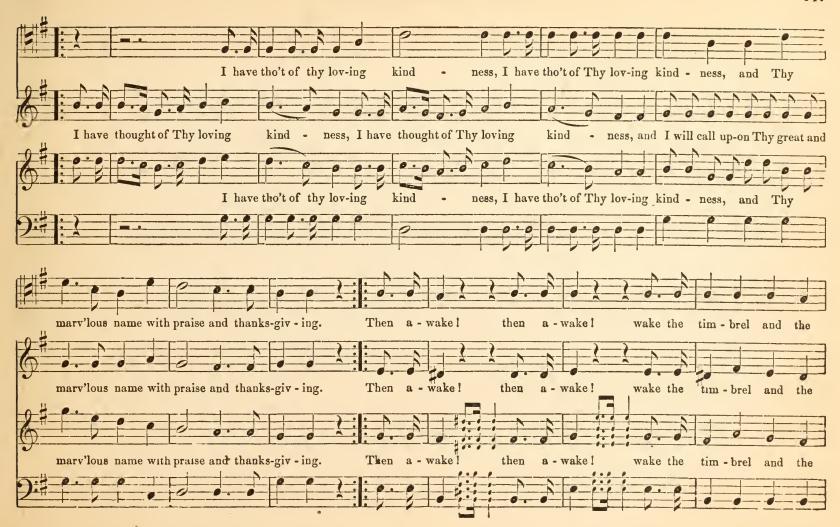
BURST YE EMERALD GATES AND BRING.



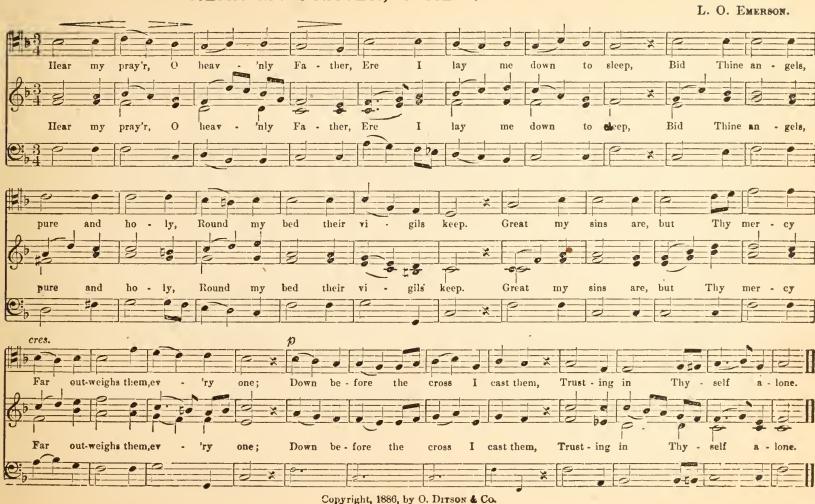


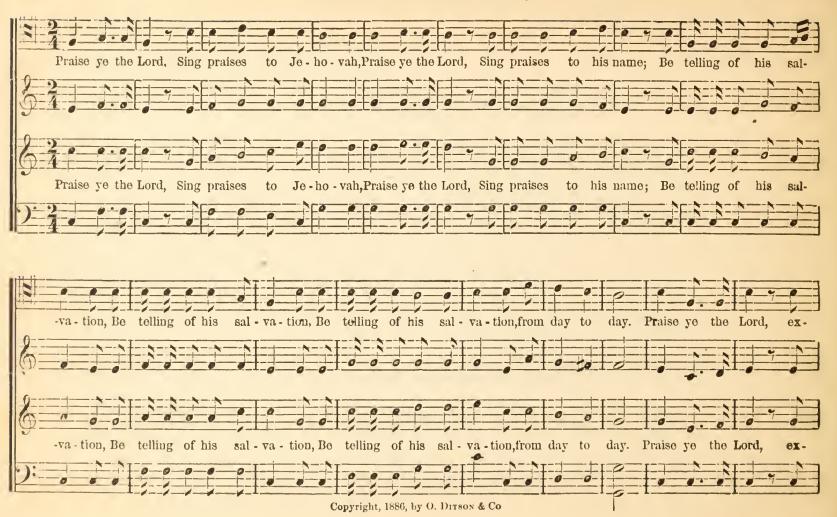


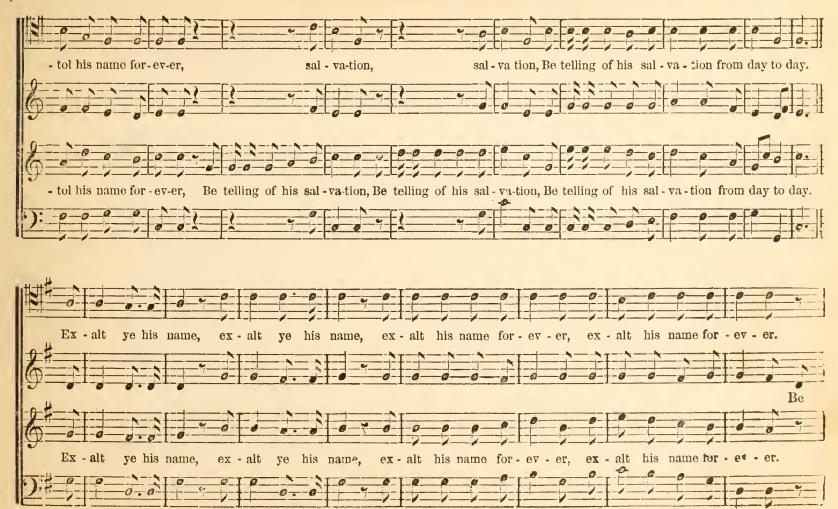


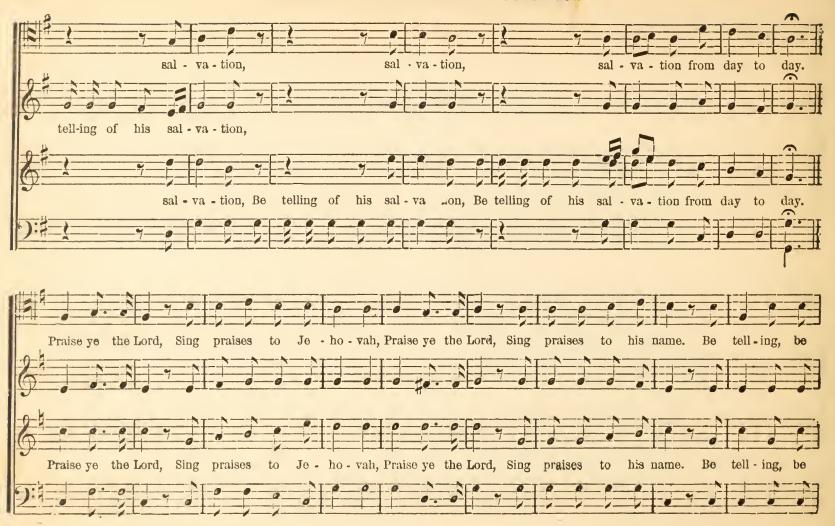














I WILL BLESS THE LORD.

EDWIN MOORE. by permission. I will bless the Lord at all times, at all times; His praise shall contin - ual-ly be in my mouth, His praise shall con-tin-ual-ly be in my I will bless the Lord at all times, at all times; His praise shall contin - ual-ly be in my mouth, His praise shall con-tin-ual-ly be in my in the Lord, the Lord; The hum - ble shall hear there-of mouth. My soul make her boast, her boast shall shall make her make her boast, her boast in the Lord, the Lord; The hum - ble shall hear there-of and be My soul shall mouth. My soul shall her boast in the Lord, the hum - ble shall hear there - of, there - of and be glad. My soul shall make make boast in the Lord, glad. My soul shall hum-ble shall hear there-of, there - of and be My soul shall make her boast, shall make, the Lord, and be Copyright, 1886, by O. Dirson & Co.



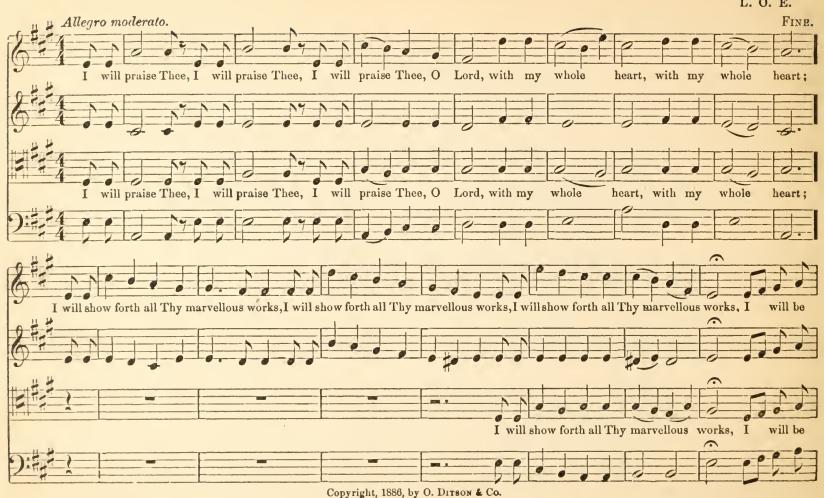


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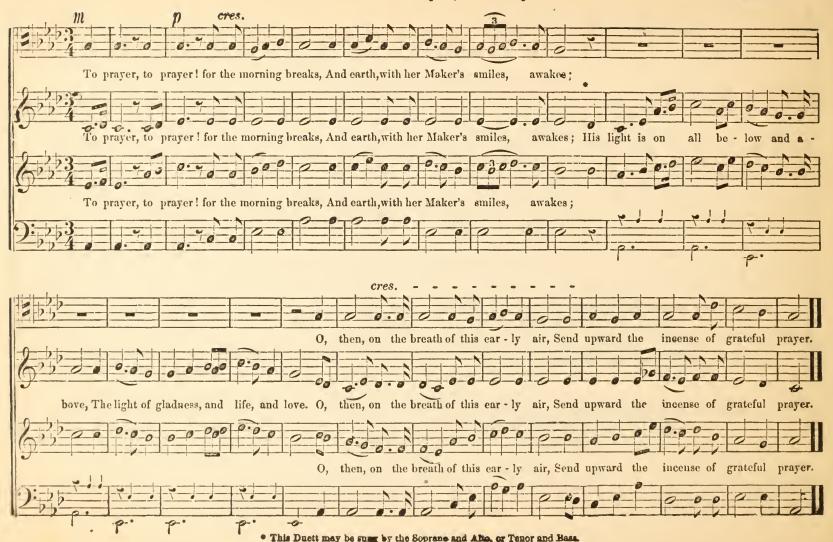


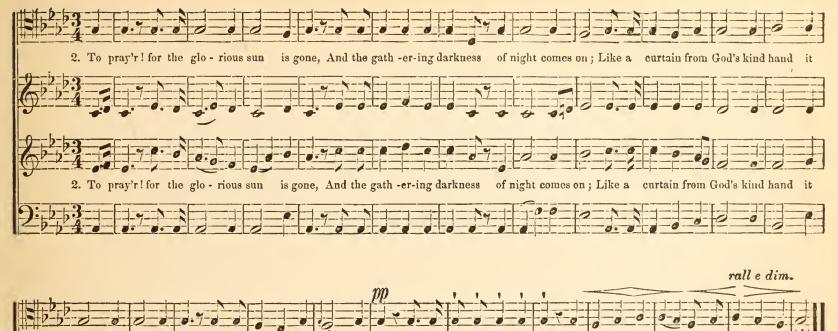
I WILL PRAISE THEE.

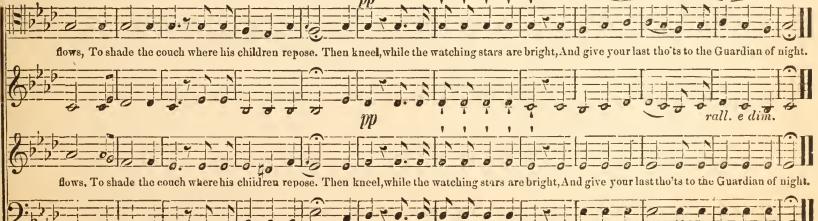
L. O. E.





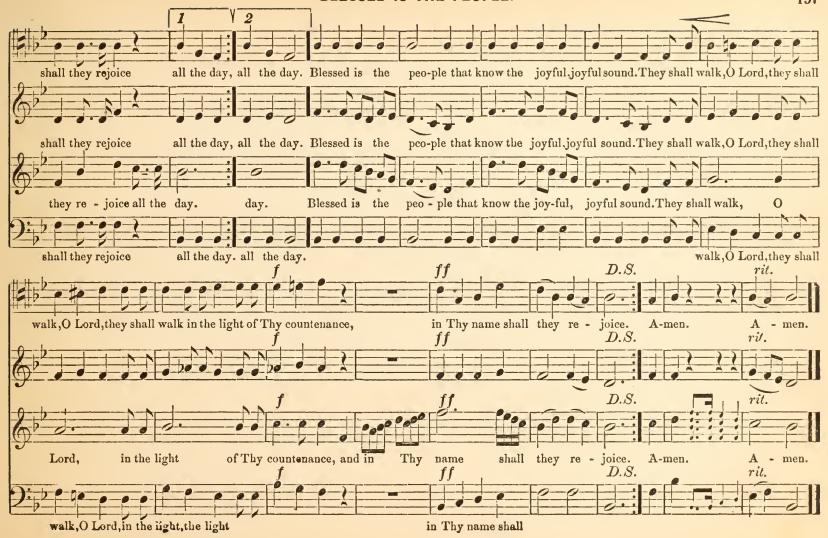






BLESSED IS THE PEOPLE.



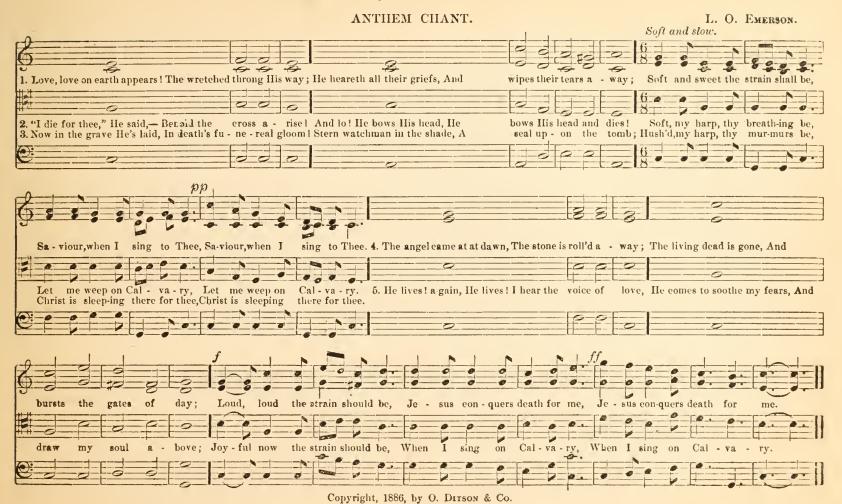








THE LOVE OF CHRIST.







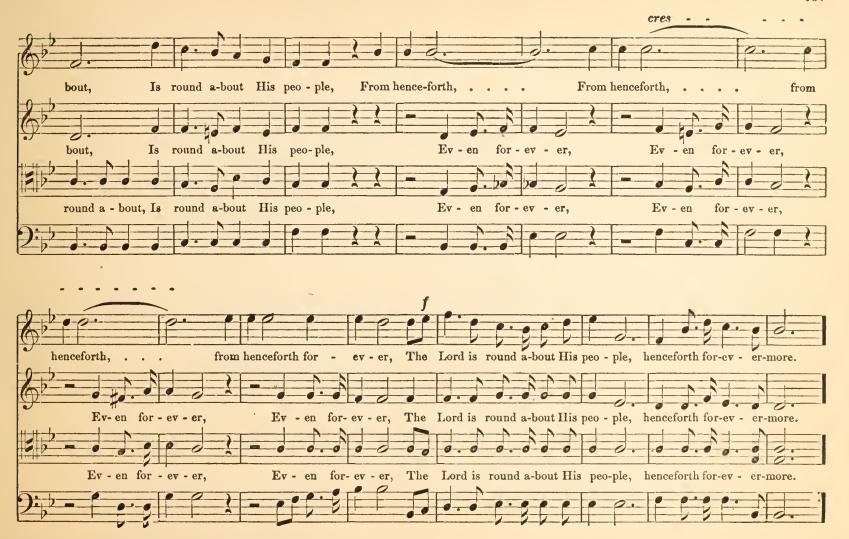
HOSANNA IN THE HIGHEST.

T. H. TANNER. na in the high-est, Ho-san -Maestoso na in the high - est, H6 -Ho - san - na, Ho - san - na, Ho - san - na, Ho - san - na, Ho-san-na in the high-est, Ho-san-na in the high-est, Ho - san - na in the high - est, Ho - san - na in the high - est, Ho - san - na, - na in the high-est, Ho - san - na in the high - est, Ho-san-na in the high-est, Ho-san - na, Ho-san-na, Ho-san-na, Ho-san-na, Ho-san-na in the high-est, Ho-san - na, Ho-san-na, Ho - san - na in the high - est, san - na, Ilo-san - na in the high - est. Bless - ed is that com-eth in the name san - na, Ho-san - na in the high - - est.

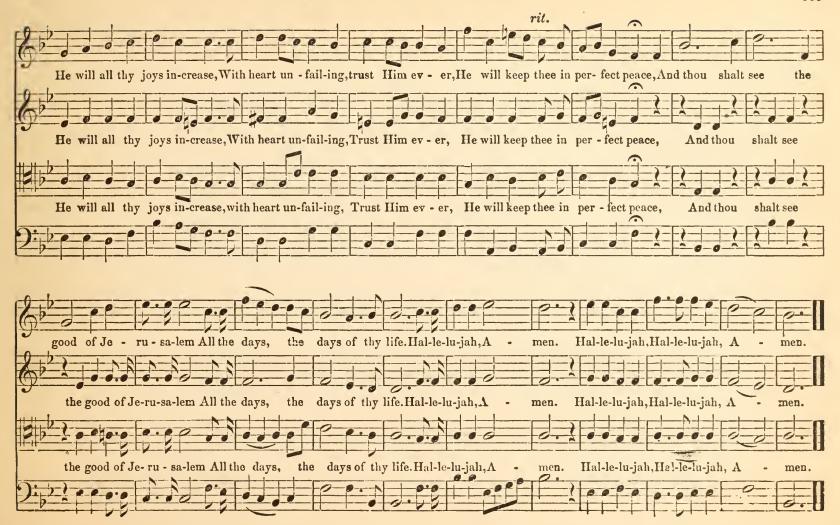




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I WILL LIFT UP MINE EYES UNTO THE HILLS. L. O. EMERSON. I will lift up mine eyes un - to the hills, I will lift up mine eyes un - to the hills, I will lift up mine eyes un - to the hills, from whence com - eth my help. I will lift up mine eyes un - to the hills, I will up mine eyes un - to the hills, I will lift up mine eyes un - to the hills From whenee com - eth my help. com - eth from the Lord which made heaven and earth, which made com - eth from the Lord which made heaven and earth, which made heaven and

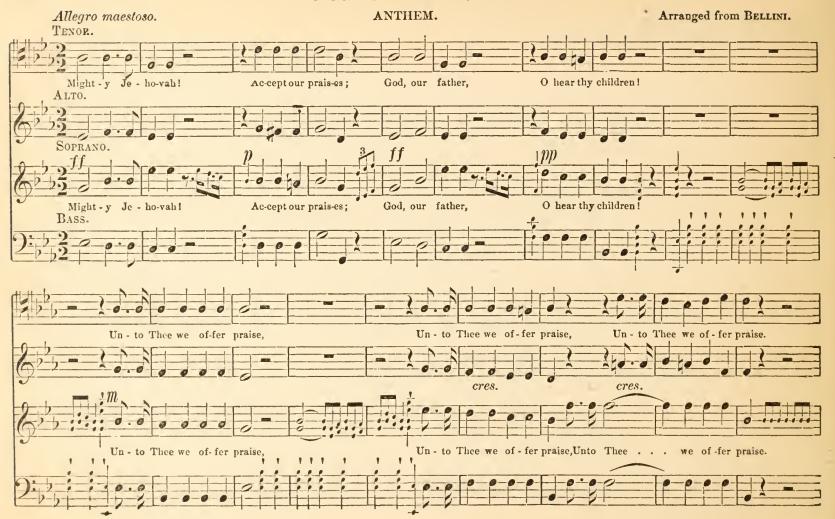
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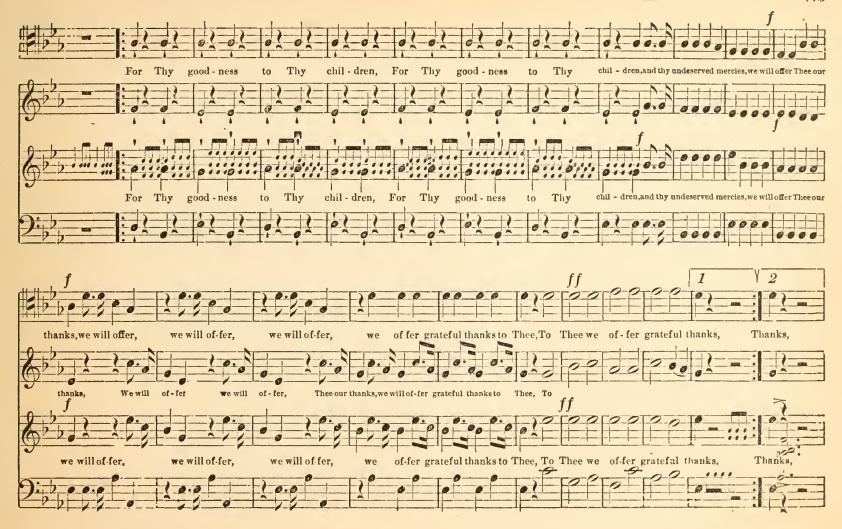


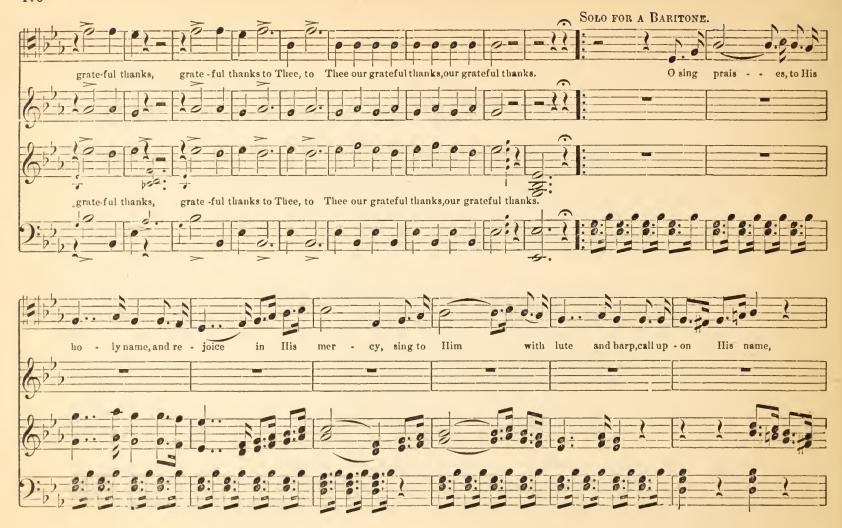




MIGHTY JEHOVAH.



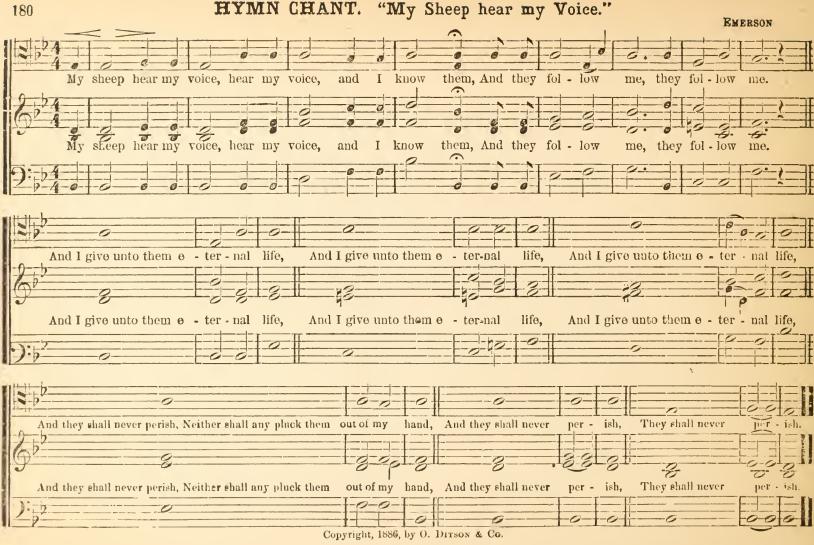


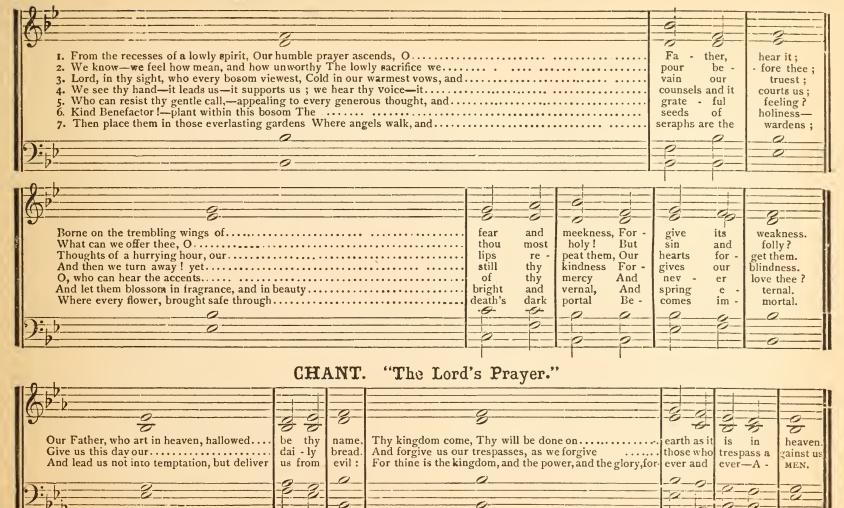












VOCAL CULTURE IN CHORUS.

Adapted from "EMERSON'S VOCAL METHOD." *

RESPIRATION. (Breathing.)

The principal muscle of respiration is the diaphragm,—the large muscle which separates the chest from the abdomen, being the floor of the one and the ceiling of the other, and arches upwards. During inspiration it descends, and causes the abdomen to project; in expiration it ascends. Its auxiliary muscles are the abdominal, dorsal, intercostal and pectoral. Correct breathing is the foundation of good singing. The motive power of sound being breath, the following physical exercises for increasing the capacity of the lungs, and strengthening and developing the principal muscles of respiration, are recomended for daily practice. If persisted in for a reasonable length of time, the respiratory organs are sure to acquire power of physical endurance, and yield a ready obedience to the singer's will.

In every training process it is highly important that the mind should be fixed upon the particular organ to be developed.

Exercise for Expanding the Lungs.

The class should stand in a natural, easy position, with head erect, shoulders back and down, the hands placed at the sides of the waist, or hanging behind the hips.

The tongue should lie flat in the mouth, the tip just touching the lower front teeth, and the throat should be free from all

constraint.

Make the orifice of the mouth as small as possible, then inhale slowly and quietly while the teacher counts eight, about as fast as moderate pulse-beats. Retain the breath a few seconds, then exhale slowly while the teacher counts back to one. Repeat once or twice, but never overdo.

To acquire facility in taking breath, count ten aloud, moderately, taking a short breath quietly between each count.

To acquire control over the breath in the use of language, fill the lungs, then count ten aloud, without breathing. Increase the number of counts from time to time.

To obtain control of the diaphragm,—to learn its action, strengthen and develop it,—place the fingers at the pit of the stom ach, fill the lungs, then press in, at the same time gradually expel the air.

Three or four breathings, or exercises of the same kind at one time, will be sufficient. See that the air be pure and fresh.

To develop the intercostal muscles, fill the lungs, place the knuckles on the muscles at the sides of the waist, press in, and contract as much as possible, allowing the breath to pass slowly out of the lungs at the same time. Repeat a few times.

For the action of the abdominal muscles, place the fingers a little below the pit of the stomach, contract and expand as in the

preceding exercises.

For the developing of the chest, reach the arms forward, then pull them back vigorously. A little kneading of the chest with the hands, while the lungs are filled, will also prove very beneficial.

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Exercise No. 1 is designed to give the ghi direction to the vibrating column! of air, which should be impelled towards the front part of the mouth. To aid great care and accuracy. the pupil in doing this, we have selected the Italian vowel "u," which always has the sound of "oo," as in the word "tool;" to which we have prefixed the it should remain unchanged while that particular vowel is being sung; as any consonant "1," which will enable the pupil to make the attack upon the tones change in the position of the mouth would change the character of the vowel. with more precision.

opening of the mouth as large as is consistent with maintaining the purity of but common fault.

the vowel.

As the vowels are the only singing sounds, they should be moulded with

When once the mouth has assumed the proper position for any vowel sound.

The emission of sound should be firm and decided. Avoid striking below Do not pucker the lips, but let them assume an easy position, making the the true pitch and sliding up to it; as. from five to eight, &c., which is a bad

No. 1. Slow, medium power, organ tone,

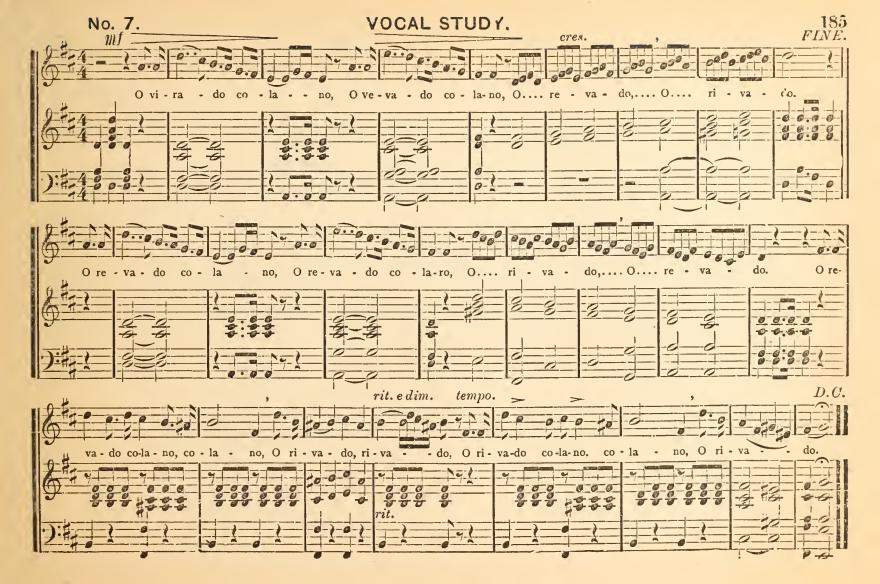


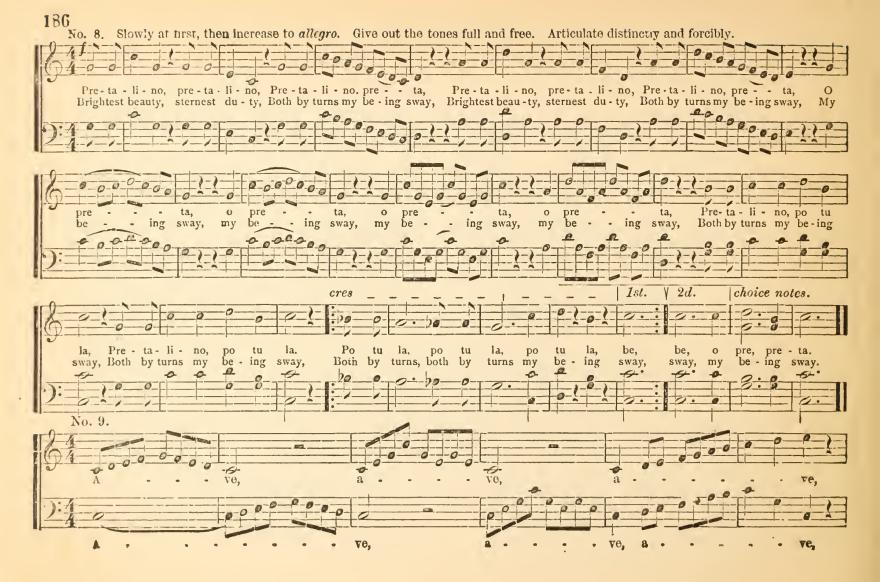
In practicing No. 2, when changing the form of the mouth for the different vowels indicated, be careful not to change the direction of the tone vibrations. Keep the mind, as it were, in the mouth, so as to sense the location of the tones. Breathe only where the comma and rests occur. We would advise practising all the vowel sounds at a given pitch, before a mirror, till the habit is formed of placing the mouth in a proper position for each vowel.



ARTICULATION. To gain strength and flexibility in the speech-forming organs, practice Nos. E and 4 first with the syllables do, re, mi, &c., after which, vocalize them slowly at first, then increasing by degrees.









No. 10 and 11 are fine studies for blending the extremes of the voices.



This will be a fine study for light and shade, and for acquiring good articulation. Observe strictly the marks of expression, and articulate with force and distinctuess. Vary the movement somewhat. da me ni po tu la be tu falls the rain. Gent - ly, gent - ly falls the rain, falls the rain, Sweet, gen-tle rain, Gent - ly, Now rit. tu la be ni po tu be ni po la be ni po tu, Pit pat pit pat falls the rain, pat pit pat falls the rain, pat pit pat falls the rain, po tu la be ni po tu tu be ni pit pat pit pat falls the rain, falls the pit pat pit pit pat pat rain, pat p slowly. rit. po tu la be ni po tu la be. po tu la be ni po tu la be, tu la po po tu la be ni po tu. po tu la pit pat pit pat falls the rain, pit pat pit pat pit pat falls the rain, Gent - ly falls, gent - ly falls, gent-ly falls, yes, falls the rain. po tu la be ni po tu, po po tu, tu la. pit pat pit pat falls the rain, falls the rain. yes, yes, a - ve Ma -ri - a Pronounced po. 100. 122 may, nee, po, too, dah, may. † Pronounced Ah-vay Mah-ree-ah. † Give the different degrees of power in a very pronounced manner.

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Moderately at first, then increase to Allegro.









Extending the compass. During the first practice of the following exercise, observe the marks of expression; subsequently reverse them,—i, e, begin softly and crescendo in ascending, and diminish in descending. Transpose to different keys.



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